





# Mitterrand Outlines Arms and Debt Relief Initiatives in UN Speech

By Joseph Fitchert  
*International Herald Tribune*

President François Mitterrand committed France on Thursday to a series of initiatives designed to advance arms control, debt relief and a solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

Addressing the UN General Assembly in New York, he said France believed that East-West negotiations on reductions in conventional forces in Europe had only two years in which to achieve a breakthrough and forestall the introduction of more advanced weapons.

Urging quick progress in these talks, he warned that "if there are no results, then unfortunately there would be nothing to prevent each side from recovering its freedom of action."

Mr. Mitterrand repeated calls for action against chemical weapons, proposing sanctions, including a ban on arms sales, against any country using chemical weapons in the future.

His wording appeared to exclude any French action directed at Iraq's alleged use of poison gas against Iran in the Gulf War and against its Kurdish minority in recent months.

Outlining French foreign policy objectives at the outset of his second presidential term, Mr. Mitterrand depicted the international situation as a juncture that offered an unusually favorable opportunity for easing world tensions.

He offered French initiatives on a series of security and economic problems, including these proposals:

- To halt the spread of chemical warfare, an international conference should meet to reinvigorate



Mr. Mitterrand at a ceremony Thursday in which L. Jay Oliva, chancellor of New York University, gave him an honorary degree as part of a bicentennial commemoration of the French Revolution.

On the issue of cutting the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional forces in Europe, Mr. Mitterrand said that negotiators should concentrate on only two essential points: eliminating the ability of Soviet forces to launch surprise attack and ensuring that troop cuts can be verified.

Previously, French officials have indicated that the complexity of these negotiations precluded any quick progress.

Mr. Mitterrand, in contrast, indicated that it was possible to de-

# Soviets Act To Reduce Obstacles to Emigration

Michael R. Gordon  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Soviet officials have informed the United States that they have drafted new regulations that would significantly reduce the obstacles to emigration by Soviet citizens, according to administration officials.

Under the rules, those seeking to resettle abroad would no longer have to receive invitations from close family members, as is now the rule, the American officials said Wednesday.

Another proposed change would provide for judicial review if a parent declined to give his child permission to leave the Soviet Union. Such permission is now required.

Still another change would establish a cutoff point for denying Soviet citizens the right to leave on the ground that they have had previous access to classified information. Citizens who have not had access to such material for a certain period could not be denied emigration on security grounds.

The discussions between Soviet and American officials took place last week when Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze met in Washington with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and others.

The American officials said they were told that Moscow was planning other changes in emigration policy, but that some barriers to free emigration would remain.

Some U.S. experts said the reported changes might be motivated by a Soviet desire to resolve differences over human rights with Western nations as a way to improve prospects for negotiations on curbing conventional arms. The Western countries have linked the rights issues to new negotiations.

The Soviets are also thought by experts to be seeking to improve their image in the West so as to expand trade with the United States and other countries. The United States has sharply restricted trade with the Soviet Union until there is a liberalization of emigration policies.

In addition, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has pledged to end repressive laws to motivate the Soviet people to take part in his program of economic restructuring.

Administration officials cautioned that they did not know exactly when the changes would be carried out or, in fact, they would all take place.

Still, U.S. officials said, there have been other encouraging signs on emigration. The number of Soviet Jews receiving exit visas is more than 2,000 a month, a senior administration official said. If that rate is sustained, it would mean that Jewish emigration would be at its highest level since 1979, when 51,320 were allowed to leave.

A Soviet decision to repeal the requirement for invitations from close family members could have important political consequences, administration officials said.

It would be a step toward compliance with the human rights principles of the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation. It would facilitate direct Soviet emigration to the United States and it could undercut Israel's effort to induce emigrating Soviet Jews to go there.

# WORLD BRIEFS

**Angola Talks Halted Without Accord**

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (Reuters) — South Africa, Angola and Cuba broke off their peace talks without agreement Thursday, saying they would meet again and keep trying.

Sources said the talks made progress and have now focused on a proposal from U.S. mediators that would have Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola in two years.

The talks Thursday represented an unscheduled fourth day of meetings. A statement issued afterward said the parties involved and the U.S. mediators would meet again in the Congolese capital at a date to be determined.

**U.S. Will Triple Aid to Cambodians**

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — In an effort to curb the influence of the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas, the Reagan administration intends to triple its aid to the non-Communist Cambodian opposition, according to senior State Department officials.

The officials said Wednesday that they were consulting with leading members of Congress to increase assistance from \$3.5 million this year to at least \$10.5 million and perhaps as much as \$15 million for the next fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

The funds will be in the form of outright grants and what the State Department describes as nonlethal aid.

President Ronald Reagan hopes to be able to announce the increase when he meets in Washington on Oct. 11 with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state who controls the larger of the two non-Communist factions, the officials said.

**Burma Ruling Party Names Leaders**

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Three senior members of the long-ruling Burma Socialist Program Party were appointed Thursday to lead the party under its new name, Radio Rangoon reported.

U Thun Kywe, a former minister of transportation and communications, was named chairman of the National Union Party, which was sworn after the military seized power Sept. 18. U Tun Yi, who had been a member of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, and U Than Tin, a deputy prime minister and minister of mines, were named joint general secretaries of the National Union Party.

The naming of a chairman and a general secretary are part of the formalities required by the election commission. The commission is charged by the army with organizing general elections as soon as peace is restored in the country.

**Strike Ends at French TV Network**

PARIS (AFP) — Journalists and technicians of the French television network Antenne 2 voted late Thursday to end a nine-day strike that was set off when a well-known newscaster was rehired at a high salary.

A large majority of Antenne 2's personnel voted to end the strike, but they intend to strike again on Oct. 15, when the budget for state television and radio is voted at the National Assembly. The strike spread to other some private stations, and on Tuesday all the state radio and television networks went on strike.

The strike for better pay followed the hiring of Christine Ockrent at a salary of 120,000 francs (\$18,737) a month, far higher than salaries normally paid to journalists on state television channels.

**Reagan Will Sign Military Budget**

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan is pleased with the military budget bill passed by Congress and plans to sign it quickly, the White House said Thursday.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the military authorization bill "restores the defense spending priorities" requested by Mr. Reagan when he vetoed an earlier version of the bill on Aug. 3. The approved measure authorizes the Pentagon to spend \$300 billion in the fiscal year beginning Saturday, spending authorization this year is \$301 billion. While the overall total is about the same as in the year bill, the revised bill removes restrictions on internal spending in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The House voted, 369 to 48, in favor of the revised measure on Wednesday. The Senate then passed it, 91 to 4.

**Trial of De Benedetti Asked in Milan**

MILAN (Reuters) — A magistrate investigating the 1982 collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano, one of Italy's worst financial scandals, has recommended trial of 41 people, including Carlo de Benedetti, head of the Olivetti SpA group.

The trial request, made public Thursday when it was given to lawyers representing the parties involved, confirmed rumors leaked last week that a Milan investigating magistrate, Pierluigi dell'Osso, had asked judges to bring Mr. de Benedetti for trial on charges of extortion following the late head of Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi. Mr. Calvi was found hanged under a London bridge two months before the crash of the Banco Ambrosiano.

Mr. dell'Osso alleged Mr. de Benedetti sold a large package of shares in Mr. Calvi at well above their market value in early 1982 when he left the bank after a 65-day period as vice president. The magistrate said Mr. de Benedetti left when he discovered the illegal activities of the bank.

**TRAVEL UPDATE**

All services at the Corfu International Airport were expected to return to normal by Friday after a 48-hour strike. More than 3,000 British, Dutch and German vacationers were stranded Thursday for a second day by the strike.

A 300-seat Soviet intercontinental passenger plane known as the Ilyushin-96 has made a successful maiden flight and is expected to go into service in 1990. Tass said Thursday in Moscow. The jetliner is similar to the four-engine, wide-bodied Ilyushin-86 but is slightly shorter than its predecessor, already in service on many routes. It has a wider wingspan and engines are 20 percent more powerful.

The weekly bus service between Swaziland's capital, Mbabane, and the Mozambique capital, Maputo, has been suspended because of attacks by anti-government Mozambique guerrillas. A spokesman for the Swaziland bus company said the service now operates only between Mbabane and Swaziland's northeast border with Mozambique.

**CHILE: Appeal From Opposition**

(Continued from page 1)

would happen after an opposition victory.

Volodia Teitelboim, a former senator and second-ranking member of the Communist Party, returned from 15 years' exile in Moscow last week and promptly called for formation of a provisional government the night of the election.

The Communists have said they will not recognize a victory by General Pinochet under any circumstances, implying that they will reject with violence. The coalition led by Mr. Aylwin has promised to recognize honest results, whoever wins.

Mr. Aylwin stressed that his group, which includes most of the Socialist factions that were in the Allende government, did not intend to escalate its previously stated demands to the armed forces, even if its victory over General Pinochet were of greater magnitude than expected.

He said that as soon as the results were known, and assuming that the opposition won, he would reiterate his call to the armed forces for direct negotiations to bring about a "peaceful and orderly transition."

# Panel Awards Taba to Egypt

By Edward Cody  
*Washington Post Service*

GENEVA — With a lone dissent from its Israeli member, an international arbitration panel awarded Egypt sovereignty Thursday over the disputed Taba resort area that has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israeli and Egyptian officials said the decision by the five-member tribunal set the stage for final resolution of a disagreement that has injected a sour note into relations since Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979.

If carried out as planned, the ruling will mark the first time Israel and an Arab government have ended a disagreement through international law.

"In essence," said Nabil Elaraby, Egypt's ambassador to UN organizations in Geneva and chief of its

# Israel's Plastic Bullets Draw Objection by U.S.

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has objected to Israel's practice of using plastic bullets to subdue demonstrators in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and has called on the Israeli authorities to show more restraint.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Wednesday: "We have consistently opposed the use of lethal force in controlling the situation in the occupied territories. While we recognize Israeli responsibility to maintain law and order, we believe it should be done with appropriate restraint."

He said the United States was concerned about the use of plastic bullets because they had apparently caused a substantial number of casualties.

The Israeli Army began using pointed plastic bullets this summer. They can penetrate the skin but are not supposed to be lethal when fired from a range of more than 70 meters (75 yards).

At least six Palestinians have died this week of gunshot wounds inflicted by Israeli soldiers, and hospital officials said at least two had been struck by plastic bullets. In addition, at least 68 have been wounded, many by the plastic rounds.

Explaining the American position, Phyllis E. Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman, said, "The policy of using plastic bullets has admittedly been designed to cause an increase in casualties."

Protest in Gaza

Stone-throwing Palestinians turned the funeral of Rashid Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza, into an anti-Israel demonstration Thursday, Reuters reported from Gaza, in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

The Israeli radio quoted Arabs as having said that four local inhabitants had been wounded by plastic bullets during the funeral procession.

# Rest of Pullout Is Up to Pakistan, Soviet Envoy Says

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A Soviet diplomat said Thursday that Moscow would have to "reconsider" its timetable for troop withdrawal if Pakistan did not cease what he called violations of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan.

The envoy, Nikolai I. Kozirev, an ambassador-at-large with special responsibility for Afghanistan, has been holding meetings with Indian officials this week as a member of a delegation led by the Soviet defense minister, General Dimitri T. Yazov. Afghanistan has apparently been a major topic of discussion in the talks. India supports the Soviet-installed Najibullah government in Kabul.

"To some extent," Mr. Kozirev said at a news conference here, the second phase of the Soviet withdrawal "is linked with violation of the Geneva accords by Pakistan."

The second phase was to have begun on Aug. 15 but was delayed.

General Yazov was not recalled to Moscow on Wednesday, when the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, was summoned home from New York for a Central Committee meeting.

The Soviet official speaking through an interpreter, reiterated Moscow's charges that Pakistan has been sending arms and military experts into Afghanistan with insurgents fighting the government in Kabul.

# Italian Navy Ships End Escort Mission in Gulf

The Associated Press

ROME — Defense Minister Valerio Zanone has ordered Italian Navy vessels in the Gulf to end their escorts of Italian merchant ships through the waterway, the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

The ships, two frigates, two minesweepers and a support ship, will remain in the Gulf to keep the shipping lanes under surveillance and to offer assistance if necessary. The ministry said the minesweepers would continue to hunt for mines.

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**THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS**

The unique, full-length history of the world's first international newspaper, *Le Monde*, is now available in paperback. Author Charles Roberton, a professor of government at Smith College in Massachusetts, spent several years combing through the paper's archives, interviewing the personal (both active and retired) and then assembling a vast range of material into a history that reads like a biography — the life story of a venerable but still rapidly changing institution.

The paper's full story is presented here in colorful notes in Paris of the Belle Époque; its defiant refusal to leave Paris during World War I; its place in the lives of the "Lost Generation" of Americans drawn to Paris in the 1920's; its dramatic closure and exhilarating revival in the 1940's; its transformation into a global newspaper in more recent years.

Roberton's compelling narrative is written with an acute sense of history and a flair for telling detail. Complete with photos, this is a book you will be proud to own and fascinated to read.

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**Herald Tribune**

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# Main Mission for the Shuttle: Satellite for Future Flights

**By Cass Peterson**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The chief mission for the flight of the space shuttle Discovery is to deploy a \$100 million satellite identical to one destroyed in the Challenger disaster in 1985.

The Discovery will also ferry a dozen scientific experiments to space.

Deploying the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite — the TDRS, or "ice-dress" — was chosen for this flight because it is an important element in improving communications with future shuttle crews.

"Basically, we're the telephone company for NASA," said Smart Johnson, president of Contel Federal Systems, which owns the satellite and leases its services to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The satellite, in tandem with one already in orbit, will allow NASA's mission control to stay in near-continuous contact with shuttle crews and low-orbit satellites.

Using ground stations and the existing satellite, which was launched in 1983, the space administration can communicate with the shuttle through only about half of its orbit. Adding the second satellite...

lie in a different orbit will allow NASA to stay in touch with the shuttle about 80 percent of the time, according to Contel officials.

The satellite system is also crucial to several coming science missions and will be used by the Defense Department to communicate with new spy satellites.

The Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, which weighs 5,000 pounds (2,300 kilograms) fully fueled and is attached to an eight-ton solid-fuel rocket that will boost it to its final orbit, takes up virtually all of Discovery's payload space.

"These are the heaviest and physically the largest satellites ever put into space," said George Diller, a spokesman for the Kennedy Space Center.

The space agency has slated a third Tracking and Data Relay Satellite for launching early next year. It will replace the first satellite, which has had operational problems and will be retained in space as a spare.

After the satellite's launching from Discovery's cargo bay, the attached rocket will lift it to an orbit 22,300 miles (37,000 kilometers) above Earth. The orbiting speed of the satellite will match the Earth's rotation, resulting in what is called a geosynchronous orbit. This will allow it to remain in the same position relative to Earth's surface.

Once positioned, the satellite's two energy-producing solar panels will unfold like the wings of a giant bird — 57 feet (17.3 meters) from tip to tip. Two round antennas, each 16 feet in diameter, will unfold in the opposite direction.

The system is expected to become fully operational about two months after launch. By next September, the space administration expects to be able to close six ground tracking stations from Hawaii to Africa. All data from the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite will funnel through a ground terminal in White Sands, New Mexico.

In addition to the satellite, the Discovery will carry one experiment in its cargo bay — an electronic hardware system designed to measure stress in the payload area as the orbiter takes off with its satellite load.

The rest of the experiments are housed in special lockers in the middeck, where George D. Nelson, the mission specialist, will activate them during flight. Part of the secondary payload is a protein crystal-growth experiment aimed at learning more about an enzyme that appears to be critical to the growth of the AIDS virus.

Researchers hope that microgravity will allow them to grow more perfect crystals of the enzyme and point the way to new drug treatments for AIDS.

Among the other middeck experiments:

- A voice communication system that uses infrared waves rather than standard radio frequency waves will be tested by Mr. Nelson and his crew mates. The virtue of the system, according to its developers, is security. Infrared waves cannot pass through the orbiter's windows, meaning that no one outside the orbiter can eavesdrop on conversation. Since that includes mission control in Houston, the experiment will be limited to a maximum of two hours during noncritical times of the flight.
- An apparatus built by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. will study the production of thin films in space by vaporizing a tube-like sample of organic material and allowing it to resolidify on a flat surface.
- A materials-processing experiment will test a new space furnace for alloying metals in low-gravity environments. Researchers believe that microgravity will produce lighter, stronger and better-performing alloys.
- The crew will photograph lightning storms, using the shuttle payload-bay camera system and a hand-held 35mm camera. Mr. Nelson, using a 35mm camera, will also shoot a series of photographs of the glow above the Earth's horizon at sunrise and sunset. The information is expected to help engineers design better horizon sensors for communications satellites in geosynchronous orbits.
- Two student experiments will be aboard, one directed at studying protein crystal growth in space and the other an experiment in metal processing under low-gravity conditions. Both were submitted before the Challenger accident by high school students who are now attending college.

Tass released a photo Thursday of the Soviet shuttle and the Energia launcher but did not say when or where it had been taken.



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# Astronauts Aboard Discovery

## The Shuttle Goes Aloft With 5 Veterans of Space Flight

*Los Angeles Times Service*  
Following are brief profiles of the astronauts aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

**Captain Frederick H. (Rick) Hauck, U.S. Navy**  
Captain Hauck, 47, is the commander of the Discovery mission. A native of Long Beach, California, he lives in Winchester, Massachusetts. He is the father of two children. He joined the astronaut corps in 1978 and has flown on two previous shuttle flights, logging 339 hours in space. A former navy test pilot, he flew 114 combat and combat support missions in Southeast Asia and among other decorations received the Distinguished Flying Cross. He holds a master's degree in nuclear engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Colonel Richard O. Covey, U.S. Air Force**  
Colonel Covey, 42, is the pilot. He is a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and now considers Fort Walton Beach, Florida, his home. He is the father of two daughters, 12 and 14. In the air force, he has been both a test pilot and as a combat pilot, serving two tours of duty in Southeast Asia. He joined the astronaut corps in 1978 and piloted a shuttle mission in August 1985 that is widely regarded as the program's most successful, deploying three satellites and repairing another in space.

**Lieutenant Colonel David C. Hilmers, U.S. Marine Corps**  
Colonel Hilmers, 38, is the flight engineer. A native of Clinton, Iowa, he lives in Dewitt, Iowa. A summa cum laude mathematics graduate at Cornell, he holds a master of science degree in electrical engineering and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a fighter pilot assigned to the El Toro base in Southern California when he was selected to be an astronaut in 1980. In 1985, he flew a classified space shuttle mission for the Department of Defense. He is the father of two sons, 9 and 12.

**John M. (Mike) Lounge**  
Mr. Lounge, 42, was born in Denver and grew up in Burlington, Colorado. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he flew 99 combat missions as a navy fighter pilot assigned to the carrier Enterprise in Southeast Asia. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Texas Air National Guard. An astronaut since 1981, Mr. Lounge is a mission specialist aboard Discovery, and his prime responsibility is to deploy a tracking satellite from the cargo bay. He flew in a similar capacity on a shuttle mission in 1985. He is the father of three children, 4 to 17.

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# THE HUSTINGS

## Dukakis Also Voted Benefits' Freeze

WASHINGTON (WP) — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, who has accused Vice President George Bush of planning to "raid the Social Security trust fund" to reduce the federal budget deficit, in 1985 supported a governors' association resolution to freeze Social Security benefits.

Aides said the Dukakis vote for the one-year cost-of-living freeze came in adoption of a 1985 National Governors' Association budget policy resolution.

According to a campaign aide, Mr. Dukakis originally voted to exempt the politically sensitive Social Security program from the freeze. But when the attempt to exempt Social Security failed, the Massachusetts governor continued to support the overall resolution and discounted warnings by congressional leaders that the cuts favored by the governors could be painful and unpopular.

Mr. Dukakis took that position three months before the vice president's May 1985, tie-breaking vote in the Senate for a budget resolution that called for a one-year freeze in Social Security benefits. That vote is cited frequently by Mr. Dukakis and his aides as evidence that Mr. Bush favors "raiding the Social Security trust fund."

## Unmanned Soviet Flight Set

*Agence France-Press*  
MOSCOW — Preparations are under way for the launching of a Soviet shuttle into space from the Energia rocket, the Soviet news agency Tass reported Thursday.

Ground control checks have begun at the Baikonur space center in central Asia, and equipment aboard the shuttle is being tested, Tass said.

An unmanned launching of the shuttle with a programmed, automatic return to Earth has been scheduled to take place before the end of the year, experts working on the Soviet space project said recently.

The Energia shuttle launcher was successfully tested May 15 last year.

## Iran and Cyprus Set Links

*The Associated Press*  
NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran and Cyprus are to establish full diplomatic relations, both countries announced Thursday. The date was not announced.

## Ex-CIA Head Enters Hostage Issue

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (UPI) — Despite comments by both presidential candidates to the contrary, Admiral Stansfield Turner, a former CIA director, says the United States should not rule out the possibility of negotiating with terrorists to secure the release of American hostages.

Negotiation should be considered as a possible response to terrorism, along with rescue missions or military force, Admiral Turner said at the University of Kentucky this week.

## Health Issue Found Difficult to Track

WASHINGTON (WP) — Call it the Stealth Health plan. It first appeared on political radar screens during Sunday night's presidential debate, when Mr. Bush was asked what he would do for the 37 million Americans who lack health insurance. Mr. Bush replied that he would allow them to "buy into Medicaid."

The statement has aroused intense curiosity among health-policy and budget experts, who say that such an idea would represent a major expansion of the government's medical program for the poor and could cost up to \$10 billion a year.

But if it was meant as a counter to a Dukakis proposal, the low-key way in which it was released has puzzled politicians and health care experts. It may reflect the fact that the vice president does not want to call attention to a big-government program at a time when he is trying to paint Mr. Dukakis as a liberal.

## Debate Throws a Curve to Baseball

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Because of the debate between the vice presidential candidates, Mr. Quayle and Senator Lloyd Bentsen, baseball fans will now have to reshuffle their schedules.

The ABC television network said two league championship series games have been shifted to avoid conflicting with the 90-minute debate in Omaha, which now will begin at 8:30 P.M. Eastern daylight time on Oct. 5, instead of 9 P.M.

## Quayle Flunks a Test on Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, New York (NYT) — Although he has been comparing himself to John F. Kennedy, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Dan Quayle will have to drop Mr. Roosevelt from his list.

Mr. Quayle has said that the late president failed the bar examination but was a great man anyway. However, a spokesman for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library here said Mr. Roosevelt easily passed the New York State Bar Association Examination the first time he took it in 1907.

## Moscow and Ottawa To Restore Full Ties

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union and Canada intend to restore full diplomatic relations, replacing diplomats expelled by each side in June, Canadian and Soviet officials said here Wednesday.

The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Joe Clark, discussed the issue with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly meeting and said they had decided to put the expulsions "behind us." A series of reciprocal expulsions started after Canada said in June that it had uncovered a spy ring and ordered nine Soviets to leave.

## U.S. and 11 Allies Plan Exploration Station in Space

*The Associated Press*  
WASHINGTON — The United States and 11 allied countries signed an agreement Thursday to build a \$23-billion permanently manned space station designed to serve as a stepping-stone for human exploration of the solar system.

The agreement was signed at a State Department ceremony at which Secretary of State George P. Shultz presided. Officials said it was a coincidence it was signed the same day that the Discovery was launched.

The station will be known as Space Station Freedom and will be designed, developed, operated and used by all of the partners, which include nine European allies, Japan and Canada, in addition to the United States.

The joint project will rely heavily on the U.S. space shuttle. Shuttle astronauts are set to assemble the station in space, piece by piece, in the mid-1990s.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Raise the Gasoline Tax

Washington is about to set a new fuel economy standard for cars; it will rise to 27.5 miles per gallon next month if the Department of Transportation doesn't rule otherwise. But Detroit says consumers want bigger, less efficient cars. Industry resistance to stiffer standards makes clear that even the need for a hefty gasoline tax.

The Reagan administration would like to repeal the law; it argues that OPEC's price increases, not U.S. regulations, drove the tremendous improvement in fuel efficiency to date, and that further gains will result from "market forces." But market forces alone do not reflect the national costs of remaining dependent on the whims of foreign producers.

Increase the Drug Tests

Anabolic steroids are just one of the types of banned substances that some athletes use in excessive and harmful efforts to boost performance. The most frightening aspect of this is the possibility of widespread and prolonged use. A 1984 study by Michigan State University found that 4 percent of the college athletes who were interviewed admitted that they were using steroids.

five endorsements estimated at \$10 million. Steroids strengthen endurance and speed the process of muscle-building and healing. But the best reason for not using steroids is simple: to preserve physical and mental health. Steroids have been linked to heart attacks, heart disease, high blood pressure, testicular atrophy, prostate cancer, sterility, liver cancer, kidney disorders and breast cancer.

Thinking About Abortion

George Bush's handlers have once again shown their skill at quick damage control by clarifying what the candidate thinks about penalties for illegal abortions. They rate an "A" for agility. But Mr. Bush has still shown himself careless and superficial on what may be the most perilous subject in politics.

gether to dispense a corrective line: Mr. Bush had thought about the question overnight; only doctors should be punished. That argument will not satisfy pro-choice forces who say that penalizing doctors would still restrict choice and drive women into the hands of back-alley quacks. It won't satisfy pro-lifers who want sinners behind bars. It might satisfy those who detest abortion but don't want women to go to jail.

Other Comment

The Fading of Star Wars Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, who struggled for five years to make President Reagan's dream of a defense against nuclear weapons not only seem credible but also come true, is leaving the program, acknowledging that its years as a pet project of the White House are about to end — no matter who is elected president in November.

take further drugs which mask the effects of those run-fast or jump-high stimulants? It is almost inevitable, given the usual supply-demand relation in the entertainment-sporting world, that competitors, trainers, administrators and sponsors will contrive ways to continue the development and use of drugs in sport. Prohibition has rarely succeeded in ending drug use in other situations.

Steroid Games for the Few How can, and should, the sporting world respond to the situation where a substantial proportion of the top athletes use drugs of some variety and a considerable number also

The Secret UN Explanation The United Nations is suddenly fashionable again. The big powers found out it is the safest place in New York.

OPINION Soviet Athletes: If You Can't Beat 'Em, Imitate 'Em

By Grigori Raiport

NEW YORK — The flow of Olympic gold in Seoul confirms the overall supremacy of Russian and Soviet-bloc athletes. If all goes according to form, it won't be long before prominent Americans begin calling for a committee to study the matter.

order, having various organs stimulated with a laser beam to achieve maximum performance. Using "oxygen cocktails" and other ethically dubious performance-enhancing substances and medical procedures. People distrust psychological techniques, and there is a general revulsion about using drugs or medical procedures to boost performance.

Soviet coach, who instructed his players in tricks designed to engage Mr. Esposito. The strategic goal of Soviet sports psychology is to elicit peak performances. We analyzed athletic inspiration and found three components: physical, emotional (moods and feelings) and mental (thoughts). When inspired, most of the athletes would experience diverse physical sensations — a tingling in the jaw, coolness in the temples, lightness of the body.

dy differently. Realizing that any strong emotion possesses energy, they would have tried to transform the negative energy of grief into a constructive force. Instead of leaving Dan alone, they would have been with him all day, saying: "You're going to do this for your sister. Imagine that she is watching you, that she is waiting for you at the finish line."

Why All Those Competitors Are Wrong to Take Steroids

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Sport is play, but play has a serious side. Competition can be elevating for participants and spectators. Thus the integrity of sport is a civic concern. And it is important to say precisely why what Ben Johnson did was wrong.

imate preparation for a competition when he seeks advantage from radical intrusions into his body that cause him to perform not unusually well — every athlete's aim — but unnaturally well. Steroids are dangerous to the user's health. Even if an athlete is willing to run the risk, his competitors should not have to run it in order to compete.

Drugs that make sport exotic make it less exemplary. Sport becomes less of a shared activity. It becomes less a drama of people performing well than a spectacle of bodies chemically propelled. Athletes who seek a competitive edge through chemical advantage misunderstand why winning is properly valued. It is properly valued as the reward for, and evidence of, praiseworthy attributes. They include the lonely submission to an exacting training regimen, and the mental mastery of pressure, pain and exhaustion.

tion. In short, sport is valued not only because it builds character but because it puts on display, and crowns with glory, for the elevation of spectators as well as participants, attributes we associate with good character. Good character, not good chemistry. A society's recreation is charged with moral significance. Sport would be debased, and with it a society that takes sport seriously, if sport did not strictly forbid things that blur the distinction between the triumph of character and the triumph of pharmacology.

In my experience, only two Russian athletes took anabolic steroids. Soviet sports officials oppose such drugs for two reasons: They believe steroids harm athletes' bodies, shortening careers, and they feel that they can get the same or better results with psychological techniques. Since Westerners have trouble beating Soviet athletes, should they adopt their techniques? Yes, and especially the psychological methods, which are the best that science has to offer.

Campaign: The Winner So Far Seems to Be Cynicism

By David S. Broder

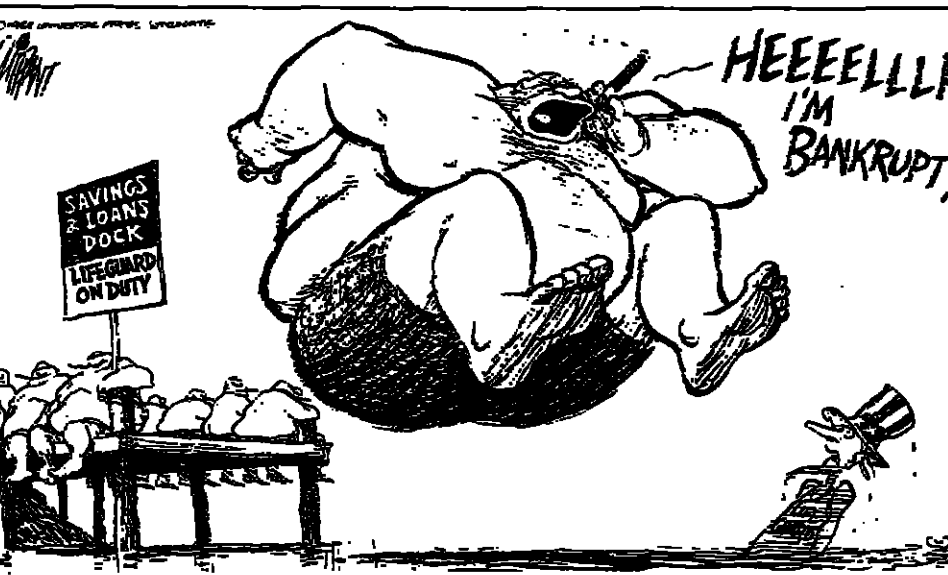
PENN HILLS, Pennsylvania — The voters on Idaho Avenue in this blue-collar Pittsburgh suburb have picked the winner of the 1988 presidential race. Cynicism is winning by a landslide over George Bush and Michael Dukakis.

erty taxes this year to finance school programs. They know that education is the only hope those young people have for the jobs of the future. This is not a partisan truth. Penn Hills is 2-to-1 Democratic, but it has a Republican mayor. And in neighboring Greensburg the other morning, Bill Brock, the former secretary of labor in the Reagan cabinet, made the point as clearly as anybody could.

reality of the crippling of America's ability to make the investments it needs to guarantee its future. The figures are stark. Between 1980 and 1986 the fastest-rising element of the U.S. budget, by far, was the annual interest payment on the national debt. It was \$52 billion in 1980. This year it is about \$151 billion. In 1990, 21 cents of every dollar paid in income taxes went to meet the interest on the debt. This year more than 37 cents of every tax dollar goes for that purpose.

growth, and the annual interest payments are rising, not shrinking. The interest bill jumped \$13 billion this year, 50 percent more than it had in the two previous years combined. Mr. Dukakis says he will lower interest rates. But the debt keeps constant upward pressure on those rates as lenders demand their pound of flesh from Uncle Sam. It is estimated that foreign banks and individuals hold about one-seventh of the Treasury notes. So they get about one-seventh of the annual interest payments — more than \$20 billion this year. That is money to build up their economies, for investments that improve their schools and labs and their productivity, so they can compete more effectively against Americans.

three times what the U.S. government puts into community and regional development programs to help depressed areas like western Pennsylvania; almost twice what it spends on the transportation network, two-thirds of what it puts into education, and so on. The country's future work force will be trained in a system that is almost entirely unproductive. That tax on the future, that drag on candidate payments, is what has caused the question of how they will deal with the deficits.



Watch Out for a Whopping Bailout

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON — The first economic crisis of the next American presidency is beginning to unfold. Neither George Bush nor Michael Dukakis has said a word about it yet, but by inauguration day one of them is going to have to learn how to pronounce FSILIC. It's FIZZ-lick. George. Just ask your son Neil. The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is picking up the pieces of Silverado Savings and Loan, a Colorado association that put Neil Bush on its board. He jumped ship shortly before Silverado sank, but he ought to be able to tell you what went wrong.

er, Representative Coelho, a Californian, took rides on an airplane owned by an association that is taking FSILIC for a ride. Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, could make public his testimony to the House Ethics Committee over efforts to get favors for Texas associations. Connections like those make it hard for Democrats to make much political hay in the S&L field, despite abundant opportunity to blame it on eight years of bungled deregulation by the Reagan administration.

the respected chief regulator at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas. Mr. Gray is telling readers of Regardie's Magazine, in the October issue, about how David Stockman and the Office of Management and Budget refused to hire the examiners needed to police the deregulated industry. Mr. Stockman and his associate director, Constance Horner, didn't understand the difference between deregulation and examination, Mr. Gray says. They built a freeway to deregulation, raised the speed limit and then refused to hire any traffic cops. Mr. Gray says he asked for 750 examiners and Ms. Horner offered 39. "She clearly didn't seem to understand that thrift losses might have to be paid by the taxpayers down the road," Mr. Gray says.

A Liberal's Call to Arms By Jim Fain WASHINGTON — In Ronald Reagan's dreamland, the word "liberal" has become an epithet somewhere between nig and pedant. Even old New Deal Democrats look anxiously over their shoulders before pronouncing it. Well, Cousin, put me down on the leper list. Unabashed, unapologetic, downright proud to say it: A card-carrying liberal who is shamed by the way America is treating its poor, especially the kids, and fearful of what the growing gap between wealthy and underclass will do to the social fabric of a historically open and generous people.

It is easy to understand how this once-proud word fell into disfavor. A number of really stupid things were attempted in its name, mainly on the basis of noble intentions. Liberalism's reach exceeded its grasp, at home and abroad, under the fierce utopianism of Lyndon Johnson. In Vietnam and in the Great Society, Americans tried to do more than we had the will and resources to achieve. The results disillusioned many and encouraged a political right that believes government should be used only to fight wars and to police morals.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Entertainer Dies

PARIS — Berthelier, the popular comic singer, died yesterday morning (Sept. 29) at his apartment, 47 rue Laffitte. His death was caused by drinking two glasses of cold beer during the *entr'actes* of a performance. The doctor found that the beer produced pulmonary consumption. Berthelier was born in 1830. Ever since 1855 he has been one of the most popular artists in Paris. His funeral will be an enormous one if one hundred of those whom he has caused to laugh will shed a tear for his grave.

1938: Signing in Munich

MUNICH — The four-power agreement settling the Sudeten dispute was signed at 12:30 o'clock this morning (Sept. 30). A joint communiqué issued later declared: "The evacuation of the Sudeten areas is to begin Oct. 1 and to be completed by Oct. 10. Evacuation shall be completed without any of the existing installations having been destroyed and the Czechoslovakian government will be held responsible for the evacuation without damage to the installations. The conditions governing the evacuation will be laid down in detail by an international commission composed by the four powers and the Czech government. Meanwhile, a Prague spokesman announced in London that the Czechoslovak government is "placing the interests of civilization and world peace before the distress of its own people" and is ready to capitulate to the demands of the four powers meeting in Munich to seek a peaceful solution to the Sudeten crisis.

1913: Albanian Motive

ROME — It is learned from a high diplomatic source that the Albanian incursions into Serbian territory were due to a desire to prove to the international commission, at present engaged on the delimitation of the frontier, the Albanian character of the people inhabiting the Serbian territory close to the frontier.

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Abortion: To the City... Back to the... U.S. and... EUROPEAN TOPICS Weisacker Studio Parlor for Catering



OPINION

Abortion: Better to Listen To the Civil Libertarians

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — To many Bush supporters, the most worrisome moment of the candidates' debate last Sunday came when the vice president appeared unprepared on an abortion question: If, as he wishes, abortions were to become illegal again, what penalties would the offending woman face? He ducked. Michael Dukakis zapped him for "branding a woman a criminal who had an abortion. Next day the Bush campaign chairman said that no such woman should face penalties. Only the abortionist should be at risk.

What does this social issue have to do with a presidential campaign, which all serious types insist should be centered on budgets and missiles? Plenty. The next president is sure to nominate several Supreme Court justices. According to recent hints from Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the 1973 decision striking down local anti-abortion laws (and who will turn 80 on Nov. 12), Roe vs. Wade could well be reversed soon.

George Bush has made clear that a person's position on abortion is not a "litmus test" for appointments to his staff, or presumably for court nominations, yet it is likely he would choose judges who tend to agree with him on this.

Mr. Dukakis would probably nominate judges who agree with the octogenarian Justices Brennan, Marshall and Blackmun. That is because he is a civil libertarian, as am I; most of us, though, do not prefer to leave the early decision on childbearing to the pregnant woman. Although "civil liberty" is being treated as a pair of dirty words by the Bush campaign, on abortion it is the civil libertarians who are in the mainstream. Women, who will decide this election, prefer to stick with Roe vs. Wade by 2-to-1.

The trouble with arguing this issue in terms of crime and punishment is that it is being overtaken by scientific events. Last week the government of France joined the government of China in approving RU-486, a pill to induce miscarriage. In those countries, that reinforces the notion that abortion is just another form of birth control.

It is hard to be practical on a moral issue that to many is (a) unconscionable interference with a woman's most private decision, or (b) murder, plain and simple. But let's face it: The development of an abortion pill will remove law and its enforcement from the debate.

The "abortionist" will be in a bottle. No matter how tight the restrictions or high the price, the market will be served. In early pregnancy, the abortion option will become as easily available as a handgun.

Another practical matter: Even if the court reverses Roe vs. Wade and returns the matter to "local option," localities differ. If a given state prohibits abortion, the state across the river probably will not. More interstate or cross-border travel may be involved, but more than enough support exists for what is called "choice" to make it easy for all but the most indigent women to get an abortion in a hospital or with the pill.

Where would such a court reversal leave us? The anti-abortion or "pro-life" forces would have the moral satisfaction of terminating abortion as a right, but the use of abortion as a form of birth control would still increase. Very few Americans, of whatever persuasion, want that.

One way out is to change attitudes toward single women who become pregnant unintentionally. Cut the tut-tutting, dispense with outdated shame, unwed motherhood is not, and ought not to be, the reputation-shattering event it used to be.

Then take that a step forward: Treat the pregnant woman, married or not, who does not want the responsibility of the child — but who is willing to carry the fetus to term and put the baby up for adoption — as a responsible and praiseworthy member of society.

Laud her as one who has rejected the temptation of easy abortion, who is willing to suffer the pangs of labor as the ultimate creative act, and who is making it possible for an infertile couple to have a child without stooping to the unnatural commerce called surrogate motherhood.

"Adoption, not abortion." Rather than try to enforce the unenforceable, politicians and moralists should campaign for a new public attitude to make discreet unassailable.



'After me, the deluge!'

Back From the Other Side of the Wall

By Hobart Rowen

BERLIN — Returning to West Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie after an excursion to East Berlin, you experience a sense of relief. You are back in the West, out from behind the Iron Curtain. Corny as it may seem, you feel free again.

Along with three colleagues, here for the annual financial meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, I took the afternoon off for an unescorted walk in East Berlin. As journalists, we resist making snap judgments on a quick, first trip anywhere. But the difference between the bustle and prosperity of a dynamic West Berlin and the grimness of East Berlin is palpable.

poor homes. Suddenly, as the border was crossed, attractive little houses popped into view, often with cars parked nearby. In East Berlin, things get better as you near Unter den Linden. There is a residential beauty on this most famous of Berlin streets, architectural evidence of what must have been an extraordinary city.

On other streets, there are some show-case buildings. Three luxury hotels were full of Westerners here for the conference, special arrangements had been made for moving these people quickly back and forth to and from West Berlin.

There has been much reconstruction since the war. Still, East Germans live as poor second cousins to the West Berliners. And that is the way the people on the streets of the East look: dressed not in tatters, to be sure, but poorly and drably.

Berlin banks pay only 1 Deutsche mark for 4 East German marks, and the black market exchange rate can reach 12 to 1. We tried to spend our marks on souvenirs or something useful. It had begun to rain, so we tried to buy umbrellas in the department store. A saleswoman said they had been out of stock for some time.

We tried a bookshop with an impressive-looking window display. Most of the books were devoted to the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, although there was what seemed to be a significant collection of books on personal computers.

At the department store, I selected two ballpoint pens worth perhaps \$1.50 to \$1.50 in real money for about 9 East German marks, which had cost the roughly \$5.30. One of my friends bought a toy for about 10 marks. The other two didn't bother getting rid of the bulk of their marks. The four of us did manage to spend about 2.50 marks each on espresso and bottled water (a good buy).

MEANWHILE

We explored a department store in Alexanderplatz, a new city center. The idea was not only to see the quality of merchandise, which is poor, but to try to spend the 25 East German marks one is required to buy at Checkpoint Charlie. (This is a one-for-one exchange with West German marks, although East German marks are worth much less. West

streets, architectural evidence of what must have been an extraordinary city. On other streets, there are some show-case buildings. Three luxury hotels were full of Westerners here for the conference, special arrangements had been made for moving these people quickly back and forth to and from West Berlin.

Back at Checkpoint Charlie, the customs and immigration officials let us and other returnees cool our heels for half an hour. We held our breath until we saw the sign: "Checkpoint Charlie — You are now entering the American sector." If George Bush had been there waving an American flag, we would have saluted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About Iraq, the Kurds, Poison Gas and Deadly Chemicals

Regarding "Iraq Didn't Lose and Now Can't Be Allowed to Win" (Opinion, Sept. 15) by Flora Lewis:

The use that Mrs. Lewis makes of the Kurdish situation stems more from hostility to Iraq than from concern for the rights of peoples and regard for their self-expression. The Kurds in Iraq have fully recognized status and rights within the nation; in other places, the Kurds have no status or rights at all.

It should be noted that Israel has supported Kurdish terrorists and supplied them with weapons and other aid to conduct terrorist activity. The claims that Iraq has used chemical weapons against Kurds are plain lies, as confirmed by the public attestation of the Turkish government and the Turkish medical teams and French doctors and International Red Cross representatives who have examined the Kurdish refugees and found no trace of chemical weapons.

One of the basic duties of any government is to ensure security and stability within the state. No government can tolerate the continuation of an armed rebellion within its territory. After the announcement of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, the leaders of the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq fled to Turkey by their families, along with the civilian population they managed to drive before them.

Kurdish culture and traditions are accorded their fullest place and given special regard. Instruction in schools is in Kurdish in this region. There is a university in Arbil with a department devoted to Kurdish studies and to the furtherance of the Kurdish language and culture.

There are about 2.5 million Kurds in Iraq, and they enjoy the most favorable circumstances in which to assert and develop their Kurdish ethnic and cultural identity. Iraq is proud of the respected and flourishing position of its Kurdish people. The Iraqi Kurds have been given cultural and educational and administrative autonomy, and they also participate fully in central government. A Kurd serves as vice president of the Republic of Iraq, and five ministers are Kurdish.

In Iran there are more than six million Kurds who have no rights whatsoever and who have been and are brutally suppressed. There are also large Kurdish populations in Turkey and Syria.

Only in Iraq has there been a policy devoted to sustaining and developing Kurdish life and culture. The autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan comprises the three provinces in northern Iraq in which the Kurds make up the majority of the population and has its own legislative and executive organs.

The atrocities that the Baghdad regime is now committing against the Kurds would never have happened if Washington and its allies in Europe had been more forceful beginning in 1964.

KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR, London.

The allegations against Iraq have been fabricated as part of a campaign to put pressure on Baghdad while the negotiations in Geneva were in a difficult stage. Those promoting this false story hope to do the Iranians a favor. They are trying to damage Iraq's reputation and deny it a diplomatic victory after eight years of a most brutal war.

AMIN SHOAJIR, Amman, Jordan.

William Safire — in "A Classic Case of Genocide, Yet the U.S. Merely Chucks" (Sept. 6) — demonstrates anti-Arab sentiment by singling out Iraq and almost completely ignoring Iran's and Turkey's repression of the Kurds. Iraq is the melting pot of a number of ethnic and religious minorities. Saddam Hussein cannot and must not allow any of these minorities to bring about a

HANI QATTAN, London.

The report "Chances Shrink for Quick Global Ban on Chemical Weapons" (Sept. 21) states that the source of Iraq's

diabolical arsenal was chemicals "ostensibly intended for pesticides." Since "two innocent chemicals can be combined to create a weapon," it further states, "mixtures are extremely hard to detect."

The question arises as to the announced nature of the original chemicals, used as pesticides — especially those dumped on developing countries after being banned in the industrialized world. Such chemicals have been proved responsible for human death — not as quickly, nor in such numbers, but fatalities have been reported. Perhaps it is time for the chemical companies to realize exactly the nature of what they are thrusting upon the world.

YITZHAK YEHUDA, Pinang, Malaysia.

America very properly condemns the use of poison gas against the Kurds, if the charge is substantiated. Why, though, is it so seemingly tolerant of atrocities committed by Israel against the Palestinians?

J. M. HANKIN-TURVIN, Madrid.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Back to the Alley?

THE other day, the stepdaughter of a colleague of mine gave birth to an anencephalic child. The newborn's brain was incomplete and it died within five hours. But some of those children live much longer — some for years.

What about children born with Tay-Sachs disease? Like anencephaly, it can be detected during pregnancy. No Tay-Sachs baby has ever lived for more than four years, and their lives are shorter agony.

A crime should be a crime, and something that most people agree is immoral. We all know what would happen if abortion were once again illegal. We would return to the back alley.

Abortion is more than just a political issue. We are not talking here of some exotic weapons system, but of how people live their lives. We are talking, really, about my colleague's stepdaughter.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Cohen.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. and Spain Agree on 8-Year Pact for 3 Bases

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States and Spain have reached agreement on the terms of three U.S. military bases in Spain, the State Department announced.

The department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said the final terms of the eight-year agreement were reached Wednesday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez.

For the first time since the United States and Spain began their series of military agreements in 1953, Mr. Redman said, no commitments for U.S. economic or military aid are involved. Previous agreements have been for five years.

The economic issue was generally resolved in December, after Spain notified the United States that three squadrons of F-16 fighters would have to be removed from Torrejon Air Base near Madrid. The 72 planes are being relocated

to Italy, with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization paying for most of the cost of the transfer.

Mr. Redman said the three bases covered by the new agreement are an important U.S. naval operation at Rota, air training operations at Zaragoza and air fueling operations at Morón de la Frontera.

He said an arrangement had been worked out on U.S. nuclear weapons, which he did not specify, that would have "no effect on our operations." U.S. policy is to nei-

ther confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons.

The arrangement, he said, is a "recognition by both sides that durable U.S.-Spanish cooperation and U.S. military presence in Spain are in their common interests and that of the alliance as a whole."

Most of the provisions of the agreement had been worked out in previous negotiations. Mr. Redman said, with Mr. Shultz and Mr. Fernandez Ordoñez reviewing and approving the latest changes.



NO MOCK TURTLE — This giant turtle, which washed up dead on a beach in Wales, weighed 2,000 pounds, is eight and a half feet long and 10 feet wide from flipper to flipper. It may be the largest of this largest turtle species ever found. Mike Alexander, left, nature conservation officer, and Mike Morgan, keeper of zoology at the National Museum of Wales, are extending the flippers.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Weizsäcker Studies Pardon for Guerrillas

The abortive ambush of a senior West German government official by the guerrilla group, Red Army Faction, in West Berlin last week has heightened a bitter debate in the country over pardon for the federal president, to consider pardoning two former members of the group.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, 68, has enhanced West Germany's image with his outspokenness about coming to terms with the past. He announced Sept. 15 that he is examining pardon pleas from Peter-Jürgen Bock and Angelika Speitel, who are both serving life sentences. Mr. Bock, 36, was

convicted for complicity in two 1977 murders, and Miss Speitel, also 36, was convicted for her part in a 1978 shootout in which a policeman died. Both publicly renounced terrorism years ago.

The Christian Social Union, one of the three governing parties, has strongly voiced its opposition, as have hard-liners in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, of which Mr. von Weizsäcker is a member. The third coalition party, the Free Democrats, and the opposition Social Democrats and Greens have welcomed the idea.

Mr. von Weizsäcker has said he will decide only after talking to all parties concerned — including the prisoners and relatives of the victims. He said the issue is not forgiving terrorism but considering the fate of individuals. "Pardon is not absolution," said Friedrich Pfleger, the president's spokesman. "But in our democratic state, there are no crimes that automatically preclude par-

don for those who have committed them."

Around Europe

Italy has approved a new penal code along U.S. and British lines that will radically change the present justice system, which dates from Mussolini's Fascist regime. The new code limits pretrial detention and gives more leeway to defense lawyers, who will be advised of charges against defendants during the investigation and be allowed to cross-examine witnesses in court. Under the existing code, pretrial inquiries are conducted in secret. The post of investigating magistrate, who at present follows criminal cases from beginning to end in close collaboration with the prosecuting magistrate, will be abolished. The code goes into effect Oct. 1 next year.

The U.S. Embassy in London remains open at lunchtime and after office hours for U.S. citizens living in Britain who wish to vote

or register to vote in the presidential election. In order to reduce waiting times during normal office hours, the embassy's American Citizen Services office will be open from 1 to 2 P.M. on Sept. 30, Oct. 6, 14, 20, 28, and Nov. 3. It will also be open from 5 to 7 P.M. on Oct. 3, 12, 18, 26, and Nov. 1.

Seven new priests have been ordained in Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre's traditionalist movement in Ecône, Switzerland, the first since he was excommunicated from the Catholic Church. The ordination of the priests was performed by Bernard Tissier de Mallerais, one of the four bishops consecrated without papal approval by Archbishop Lefebvre on June 30. That act led to the first official schism in 118 years. Vatican officials say dozens of priests have defected from the traditionalist movement and offered their loyalty to Pope John Paul II.

Sytske Looijen

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BANGLADESH: (Dhaka) Sonargaon Hotel
BRUNEI: Sheraton Utama Hotel Brunei
CHINA: (Beijing) Jianguo Hotel, The Great Wall Sheraton, Hotel Beijing — Toronto
GUAM: Hilton International, Pacific Star Hotel
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# China Says Aide's Visit To Moscow Will Bolster Prospects for Meeting

By Edward A. Gargan  
*New York Times Service*

BEIJING — Prospects for a summit meeting between Chinese and Soviet leaders will be strengthened by the visit of China's foreign minister to Moscow later this year, a Chinese official said Thursday. "It can be said that the exchange of visits between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers constitutes a step forward toward the meeting between the leaders of the two countries," said Jin Guihua, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

On Wednesday, officials of both countries announced that Qian Qichen would travel to the Soviet capital before the end of the year on the first working visit by a Chinese foreign minister since 1956. By 1959, relations between the two countries had deteriorated to a frosty enmity consisting mostly of ideological name-calling.

A summit would represent a rapprochement of the two largest Communist powers after nearly three decades of hostility. It would also mark a significant restructuring in the triangle of interests and power among China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Jin, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, did not diminish the difficulties that remained before any Chinese-Soviet summit could take place. "There is a lot of arduous work involved," he said Thursday.

For nearly a year, Soviet officials, including Mikhail S. Gorbachev himself, have repeatedly called for a meeting between leaders of the two countries and have specifically referred to China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Although Mr. Deng's only formal position is that of chairman of the Central Military Commission — he is not even a member of the Communist Party — he remains the dominant force in Chinese political life.

Last month, he turned 84, a fact that is widely believed to have accelerated China's favorable initial response to Soviet overtures.

Until recently, China has maintained that until the Soviet Union acted on three outstanding issues, there was no possibility of discussions between the two countries' leaders. China insisted that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, that it reduce significantly the 35 divisions stationed along the border between the two countries, and that it pressure Vietnam into removing its army from Cambodia. Hanoi has

about 120,000 troops in Cambodia supporting the government of Heng Samrin.

Now, with Soviet troops being removed from Afghanistan and with tension along the Chinese-Soviet border greatly dissipated, only the problem of Cambodia has remained as the central obstacle to high-level discussions. It now appears that even this issue is no longer sufficiently acute to impede movement.

"As is known to all," Mr. Jin said, "there exist three major obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations, with the question of Kampuchea being the principal obstacle of the three. But nowadays, there appear to be some indications that will help in the removal of these obstacles."

Mr. Jin declined to specify what those indications were, but he did say that Beijing had "taken note of comments by Mr. Gorbachev that he sought an early solution to the Cambodian problem."

Relations between the two countries have steadily improved over the last two years, with an increase in cultural, sports and academic exchanges, a growth in trade and the virtual disappearance of propaganda blasts directed at each other.

In 1986, Moscow signaled the importance it placed on improving its relations with China by assigning one of the most experienced Soviet diplomats to Beijing, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, a former representative to the United Nations and ambassador to Japan.

For its part, China has closely watched the evolving relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, particularly the recent frequency of summits between the two powers. Some Asian diplomats in Beijing say that China's leaders are now convinced that improving relations with the Soviet Union is essential if Beijing is to enhance its role in world affairs.

A return to more normal contacts with Moscow could also increase China's leverage in dealing with the United States, these diplomats contend.

The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, in a meeting with the board of directors of The Associated Press earlier this month, said that there would be no resumption of the type of alliance that existed in the decade that followed the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949.

## 2 Swim River to West Berlin

BERLIN — Two East Germans, a man and a woman, swam across the Havel River on Thursday to West Berlin.



Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Committee, announcing the prize in Oslo on Thursday.

# NOBEL: UN Forces Receive Prize

(Continued from page 1)

concluding a nuclear disarmament treaty and improving relationships between the East and West, had been "very seriously" considered.

Some Norwegian and other reports suggested that the committee had feared that giving Mr. Reagan the award this year might influence the outcome of the presidential election in the United States.

When asked whether the upcoming election had been a factor in the committee's decision, Mr. Aarvik said: "We take everything into consideration, everything. Also that which you mentioned."

[Mr. Reagan congratulated the peacekeeping forces and said he was not disappointed that he had not won. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "No, I didn't deserve it as much," he said.]

"It is the considered opinion of the committee," the selection committee said in a written statement released when the award was announced, "that the peacekeeping forces through their efforts have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations. Thus the world organization has come to play a more central part in world affairs and has been invested with increasing trust."

Altogether, there have been 14 United Nations peacekeeping op-

erations, most notably in the Middle East, where the United Nations first sent observers to monitor the armistice between Israel and the Arab states in 1948. The United Nations sees the peacekeeping function as growing, and preparations are under way to send a force of 7,000 to enforce a truce in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, as well as a contingent to the Western Sahara.

Nonetheless, some critics of the United Nations and its peacekeeping apparatus suggest that they have failed to resolve situations of armed conflict but instead have guaranteed continued trouble by preventing a political solution in troubled areas.

Mr. Aarvik said his committee disagreed with such criticism—the statement noted that the basic causes of armed conflict frequently continued but that a peacekeeping body was nonetheless often instrumental in reducing the level of strife—and that the award was a "sort of congratulations" to the peacekeeping forces' 40th anniversary as well as to Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, Diego Cortúvez, who as the body's undersecretary general was involved in negotiations on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and the United Nations as a whole.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was nominated for the prize after the Feb. 1 deadline.

# CAMPAIGN: SOVIET: New Meeting Is Called

Rival Approaches

(Continued from page 1)

on that lesson to heart. For a while, it flirted with an argument that highlighted the failures of the economic recovery under Mr. Reagan.

Both Mr. Dukakis and his running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, spoke of a "Swiss cheese economy," a way of saying that some regions and groups had not prospered.

But Paul Maslin, a Democratic poll taker, says Mr. Dukakis is now confronting a paradox.

"The places Dukakis has declined least are on the two coasts, which are relatively prosperous," Mr. Maslin said. "The places he's lost the most ground are in the Midwest and the South, where the economy isn't doing nearly as well."

Mr. Maslin said he believed that Mr. Dukakis's losses in these regions stemmed from the social issues that Mr. Bush has been pressing and from the doubts he has been planting about the governor's competence.

"After taking a hard look at the alternatives, people said maybe things aren't so bad after all," the pollster said.

The Dukakis campaign still believes that it will get votes from pockets of economic discontent.

But it is now shifting its emphasis, arguing less that times are bad in some places and saying instead that things could be improved everywhere.

By making detailed proposals to help students pay for college and the uninsured to get health care, Mr. Dukakis is trying to send two messages simultaneously: that he cares about middle-class needs and that, unlike Mr. Bush, he is willing to put substance and detail behind those concerns.

The Bush forces do not want Mr. Dukakis to look like the only candidate with a program for the middle class, so the vice president is making his tax-relief proposals.

The Bush campaign hopes that by emphasizing tax cuts, even tiny ones, instead of government programs, it will get voters to dismiss Mr. Dukakis's plans as just more "big government."

But Mr. Bush's tax break for middle-income savers was so meager that Mr. Dukakis's campaign manager, Susan Estrich, joked about it as "not a thousand points of light, but one 40-cent candle and a thousand mirrors."

## Tunisia Names Envoy to U.S.

Agence France-Presse

TUNIS — Abdelaziz Hamzaoui has been named Tunisia's ambassador to the United States. Mr. Hamzaoui, 53, had been Tunisia's representative to the United Nations in Geneva since December 1987.

(Continued from page 1)

the Supreme Soviet would next meet Oct. 27 to discuss the budget and economic plan for 1989.

Some Western diplomats said that an earlier Supreme Soviet session was necessary to set in motion revisions in the political system approved by the extraordinary Communist Party conference in June.

Another theory is that the expected shake-up in the party apparatus will itself result in personnel changes in the leadership, possibly involving members of the 13-man Politburo.

Speculation has surrounded the future of the country's titular head of state, Andrei A. Gromyko, 79, who was personally criticized at the party conference because of his links with discredited past leaders. The Supreme Soviet would be required to approve Mr. Gromyko's resignation from the chairmanship of its collective presidium.

On the other hand, it was announced only last week that Mr. Gromyko would soon be heading a Soviet delegation to North Korea in an apparent attempt to explain a recent improvement in relations between Moscow and Seoul. The former foreign minister took part in talks with the visiting East German leader Erich Honecker this week.

There has also been continuing speculation about the Kremlin's number two leader, Yegor K. Ligachev, who was reportedly on vacation during the preparations for this weekend's meetings. A Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to

comment on Mr. Ligachev's whereabouts.

As preparations went ahead for the plenum, Central Committee members who had been scattered around the world returned to Moscow. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo, flew in from the United Nations in New York, and the armed forces chief of staff, Sergei F. Akhromeyev, announced that he was ending a visit to Sweden.

Radio Moscow quoted a senior party official, Georgi K. Kryuchkov, as having said that the number of departments serving the Central Committee in Moscow and regional party organizations could be halved. He said that departments responsible for supervising the work of other state bodies would be closed.

But Mr. Kryuchkov, who is deputy head of the Central Committee's organizational department, also defended the bureaucracy from excessive cuts, arguing that every political party needed an experienced apparatus to carry out its decisions.

Mr. Kryuchkov's statement suggested that the departments likely to be most affected by the shake-up were those dealing with economic matters. These include the Departments of Agricultural and Food Industry, Chemical Industry, Construction, Heavy Industry and Power Engineering, Light Industry and Consumer Goods, Machine Building, Trade and Domestic Services, and Transport and Communications.

# SHUTTLE: Perfect Launch Into Orbit for Discovery

(Continued from page 1)

United States back in competition for satellite delivery business.

The astronauts later were to release the Discovery's main payload, a \$100-million satellite that will be a critical link in a communications network for orbiting shuttles and other spacecraft. After the 5,000-pound (2,265-kilogram) satellite was deployed, an attached solid-fuel rocket boosted it on a trajectory that will take it to an orbit 22,300 miles above the Equator.

The plan is for the astronauts to spend the next three days conducting 11 scientific experiments on board the shuttle and checking out its performance. They are to hold a space-to-ground news conference Sunday. Then they are scheduled to return to earth Monday morning with a landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Speaking to reporters, Royce Mitchell, the solid-rocket manager at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, said, "We're back in business, and it didn't come easy."

A preliminary examination of engineering data and videotapes of the ascent showed "no anomalies," Mr. Mitchell reported later. The

failure of an O-ring seal caused hot gases to escape and ignite the catastrophic explosion of the Challenger.

Redesigning the joints and seals of the rockets, ordered by the presidential commission that investigated the Challenger accident, was the top priority in the effort to make the shuttles safer. About \$2.4 billion has already been spent by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on shuttle redesign and retesting.

Although, in the view of many experts, one return flight to space will not fully answer the many questions over the reliability and cost-effectiveness of shuttles, celebration was the mood of the day. An estimated 250,000 people, who gathered in the night on beaches and causeways and waited expectantly through the countdown delays, joined in the cheering at the first sight and sound of Discovery rocketing toward orbit.

"It was a great day for Americans," said Forrest S. McCartney, director of the Kennedy Space Center, at a news conference.

Like most of the officials who prepared Discovery for its mission and contributed to the decision to launch, Mr. McCartney joined NASA after the Challenger acci-

dent in a widespread management shakeup.

Realizing that another disaster could doom the entire shuttle program and perhaps NASA itself, the officials had approached this day and this launching with extreme caution, but with a determination to get back into space. This was reflected several times in the countdown.

During Discovery's fiery ascent, radio communications between the astronauts and ground controllers were brief and businesslike.

"Discovery, performance is nominal," Navy Captain John Creighton, chief radio officer for the launch, told the crew when it was halfway to orbit. "Nominal" is NASA terminology for problem-free.

"We sure appreciate your all getting us up in orbit the way we should be," Captain Hauck, told mission control. "We're looking forward to the next four days. We have a lot to do and we're going to have a lot of fun doing it."

On this flight, the revamped shuttle itself is one of the most important of the scientific experiments. Its key systems being subjected to unusually detailed monitoring by a host of sensors during all phases of the flight.

# KOREA: Anti-U.S. Feelings Grow

(Continued from page 1)

incidents: the two U.S. Olympic swimmers who took a plaster lion's mask from the Hyatt Hotel after celebrating their victory in a relay Friday; a U.S. runner who kicked a Korean taxi in an altercation with its driver, and the efforts by some NBC employees to have a T-shirt made that Koreans said desecrated their flag.

In several cases, newspaper ran virulent anti-NBC editorials. South Korean politicians, trying to control the damage, said Thursday they believed the ill feelings will be short-lived. Mr. Hyun, the Cabinet member, pointed out that the United States sent two aircraft carriers to nearby waters to help ensure the safety of the games, shared intelligence data and took other measures to help make the Olympics a success.

No other country did that, he said.

Mr. Kim, the opposition leader, in a rare moment of agreement with the government, sounded a similar note.

"Even though we criticize America," he said, "we should not have the U.S. as an enemy. I think this is a temporary situation, that will go on long."

There were demonstrations Thursday by more than 1,000 students who shouted anti-American and anti-Olympic slogans, but the protesters focused on the release of a detained student union leader. It was the largest demonstration since the Olympics began Sept. 17.

The protesters, at Korea University in northeast Seoul, also threatened to disrupt the Olympic marathon on Sunday.

Fighting broke out at the gates of Korea University, when riot police tried to stop about 800 radicals from surging into the streets. The youths threw rocks and firebombs for an hour, but the police refrained from using tear gas.

The students chanted "Yankee Go Home" and accused Mr. Roh's government of using the Olympic Games to perpetrate the division of the Korean Peninsula.

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WEEKEND

Horowitz at 85: Living 'Nicely the First Time'

by Anthony Tommasini



Vladimir Horowitz.

NEW YORK — There will be no festivals, tributes or gala concerts to commemorate Vladimir Horowitz's 85th birthday on Saturday. This is the way he wants it. His plans are to spend the day as he spends most days, at home. During the recent heat spell here he stayed inside for six weeks reading the letters of Mozart, which have become a near obsession, listening to recordings, receiving friends, anything but practicing the piano.

"I haven't practiced at all for two months," he said, sitting with his wife of 55 years, Wanda Toscanini Horowitz, in the parlor of his East Side townhouse near Central Park. "But I have practiced enough in my life. It will come back fast."

much public notice, it is in part because the public thinks Horowitz is only 84. For the last 60 years, most concert biographies and music dictionaries have listed his birthdate as Oct. 1, 1904. Mrs. Horowitz wants the record set straight. "Please put this in your article," she says. "In 1925, Mr. Horowitz applied for permission to leave Russia for the first time and travel to Germany for some concerts. But all young men born in 1903 were being called up for the military service. So his father changed the date of his birth to 1904."

The 22-year-old pianist was granted a six-month visa that turned into a 60-year absence. He was not to return until his triumphant concert in Moscow and Leningrad in 1986.

Of the family members he said goodbye to — his father Simeon, a prosperous electrical engineer before the revolution; his mother Sophie, a conservatory-trained pianist and his first teacher; his two older brothers, Jacob and George, and his sister, Regina — he would see only his father during a tour of Europe in 1934.

Horowitz admitted to two regrets about his professional life. One is that he never played in public Franz Liszt's piano arrangements of the Beethoven symphonies. "These are the greatest works for the piano, tremendous works. But they are 'sound' works," he explains, meaning works that

draw on the piano's vast coloristic possibilities. For me, the piano is the orchestra. I don't like the sound of piano as a piano. I like to imitate the orchestra — the oboe, the clarinet, the violin, and, of course, the singing voice. Every note of those symphonies is in these Liszt works."

As for Horowitz's ability to mimic the orchestra on the piano — "This is something I have. I played them all the time for myself. But I thought people would not understand this music. We are such snobs. Today, people think to be profound musicians you have to play four or five sonatas in one evening."

His other regret is that is that he didn't become a composer. "My tragedy in life is that I never wanted to be a pianist. Piano was for fun. I wanted to be a composer. I have a stack of music like this," he says, holding up with his hands an imaginary pile of music about 12 inches high. "but I never play it."

Nevertheless, Horowitz's frustration with the role of a performing artist seems real. "I will tell you something very important. There is no solo musician, not one — violinist, cellist, pianist, singer — who doesn't have an inferiority complex."

He describes performing as more than interpretation, but a "recreative" process that is challenging but humbling. "The

notes are very nicely written, so you learn them, you don't need a teacher for that. But you have to recreate things, to feel like the composer at the moment he was writing."

Horowitz, the most famous and highest-paid pianist in history, is stung by the criticism that his performances are indulgent or mannered — not because he cannot take negative reviews ("To make a good review is difficult, because the critic has to explain what is good," he says; "to make a bad review is easy; he lacks this, he did that . . .") — but because his interpretive ideas are fortified by what he considers his understanding of the Romantic performance practice tradition.

"Anton Rubinstein was my musical grandfather," he says. "He was the teacher of my great teacher Felix Blumenfeld."

Horowitz thinks today's concertgoers, accustomed to current playing styles, which he calls "all technique, and dry," would be shocked by the freedom and expressivity he is sure characterized the playing of Anton Rubinstein or Chopin or Liszt. As he discusses this, he reaches for various books piled up before him on the parlor coffee table — critical biographies and collections of letters of Liszt, Chopin, Moscheles, Haydn, Mozart — to search out the quotations to back up his positions.

"The last five years I was reading all those books, a tremendous amount. And I must confess I am very happy I remember

them. In this letter, Chopin says 'I have all these pupils who try to imitate me, but how can they imitate me when each time I play a piece differently?'"

Reaching for a silver-rimmed magnifying glass to quote a passage exactly, Horowitz says, "Here Anton Rubinstein, in a letter, says, 'The most important thing in piano is to have a large gamut of emotions; tragic, romantic, lyric, heroic, dramatic, fantastic, soulful, sweet, brilliant, grand, simple.' This is what he says. And I add two more: innocent and spiritual. Playing must be free."

As for his own future, Horowitz intends to start practicing again soon in preparation for a new recording. "People will laugh," he says, "but I want to make a record that will be half and half Mozart and Liszt, an interesting combination, yes? The Liszt will be some late pieces, which are so extraordinary, and two of Liszt's transcriptions of Schubert songs." But he says he has ruled out any more concerts.

"When you are 85, what do you have to prove? That you are 25? You cannot go back. I don't smoke. I drink only water. I have never drunk coffee. I don't eat meat. You cannot live a second time. It's much better to live nicely the first time."

Anthony Tommasini, a music reviewer for The Boston Globe, wrote this for The New York Times.

Richard Howard

Continued from page 7

Douglas Alden, writing recently in the Times Literary Supplement, explain that Proust died before the work was complete and thus never approved a final version. Different studies of the manuscript have thus resulted in different published versions of the multi-volume novel, and Howard, who sees himself as the beneficiary of decades of Proust scholarship, says that his translation will simply be based on a far better, less muddled and more highly polished text than were earlier translations.

There then are the more elusive aesthetic problems. Proust was first translated into English by C. K. Scott Moncrieff, a retired British Army officer who began work on the first volume, "Swann's Way," in 1920. (It had been published in French in 1913.) He completed most of the novel before he died, leaving undone the final volume, "Time Regained," which was translated several times, most definitively in 1970 by Andreas Mayor.

In the 1970s, in recognition of the many inadequacies of the Moncrieff translation, the entire set was revised by Terence Kilmartin, a well-known British translator of

French books. Howard views the Kilmartin revision as a vast improvement. But he feels it, nonetheless, to be a "partial" achievement, since the original text was still the jumbled and incomplete one that Moncrieff had used and, in any case, while Kilmartin changed many things, he adhered to the basic philosophy and pattern of the Moncrieff work.

"The first translation of a work always errs on the side of trying to make the work readable," Howard says, "of trying to naturalize the work and make it not sound like a translation. We can afford now to be a lot more direct. I think we can come closer to the way Proust actually sounds in French. Moncrieff's philosophy of translation really was that you had to change everything, that you couldn't really follow Proust's sentences or his word order or structure, and I think we can afford to do a good deal more of that. The strangeness of the work is something that we want to keep rather than destroy."

"This is a text of almost excruciating possibilities, full of a strangely creative use of language on the most immediate, microscopic level.

Proust transformed words. He used them differently than the way other people used them. Often, what sounds odd in the translation indeed sounds odd in Proust. And so, the translator's art is to know when you can afford to choose the oddity of Proust over the smoothness, the evenness of English."

One does not have to go far into Proust for a demonstration of what Howard means. Indeed, he starts with the Moncrieff-Kilmartin rendering of the title, which Howard, and other critics before him, have long seen as a literary aberration. Moncrieff, somewhat to Proust's own incomprehension, changed the title, dazzling line from a sonnet by Shakespeare — "When to the sessions of sweet silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past" — to suggest Proust's own abiding preoccupation with days gone by. Kilmartin, while revising much of the Moncrieff text, chose not to tamper with the title, possibly because "Remembrance of Things Past" had already become so deeply part of the English literary culture that to change it might have consigned his corrected translation to a kind of oblivion.

But Proust's title, "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," dwells not on "things past" or even on remembrance. Rather, the title's stress is on the notion of lost time. In this sense, Howard argues, the title is meant to suggest something more dynamic than mere passive remembrance. Indeed, Howard criticizes the Moncrieff title for failing to convey the essence of the entire Proustian enterprise, which involved, he says, "the quest for an eventual repositioning of lost time," an intellectually Promethean, crusading effort to reclaim time and thus to gain a kind of spiritual wholeness.

The first line of "Swann's Way" shows again the problems that the translator encounters. Proust's sentence, known to every educated French person, is: "Longtemps, je me suis couché de bonne heure." Moncrieff and Kilmartin translated that simply and directly: "For a long time I used to go to bed early."

Although that is a perfectly accurate rendering of the French sentence, it fails, in Howard's view, to account for a crucial aspect of Proust's work — an aspect that Moncrieff could not have known, given that the entire Proustian enterprise was as yet unfinished — namely that the first word contains the concept of time and so too, more than 3,000 pages later, does the last word of the entire work. The book's logic and unity, according to Howard, require that it should both begin and end with the word "time." An Australian translation of "Swann's Way," James Grievé, in an effort to achieve this, translated the first sentence thus: "Time was when I always went to bed early." Howard believes that the phrase "time was" is a brilliant stroke. But he criticizes the Grievé translation for adding a word — "always" — that is not in the original. Howard's translation of the first sentence is: "Time and again, I have gone to bed early."

A better translation of Proust, or any other work, involves, for Howard, a scrupulous, meticulous and poetic attention to myriad details. The text has to be examined on what he calls the microscopic level. It is easy, he says, to let small things slip through the net, to fall back on some conventional way of saying something without recognizing some small oddity in the original.

Howard, who moved from Cleveland to New York in 1947 in order to go to Columbia University, makes his choices, does his "hovering over utterance," in a modest, cramped apartment in Manhattan's Greenwich Village, an elongated studio whose every inch of wall space is covered with shelves and works of literature. He has a prominently bald head, and he dresses casually, often, it seems, in black. He holds the Rapson Chair in Comparative Literature at the University of Cincinnati, where he spends his weekdays many months of the year. He uses a monocle, which he wears suspended on a pug necklace, seems devoted to a pug named Maud and talks in high-pitched, musical tones with a linguistic precision and breadth of vocabulary that reflects his lifelong devotion to the meanings of words.

He belongs to a small elite of what might be called world-class translators, a group that seems to be emerging, at least somewhat, from obscurity, their skills more recognized — and a bit better compensated — than they have been in the past. Names like Gregory Rabassa, the translator of Jorge Luis Borges and Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and Ralph Manheim, who has rendered both the contemporary German novelist Günter Grass and the Frenchman Louis-Ferdinand Céline into English, are well-known, not only to literary professionals but to the literary public as well. Translators are rarely wealthy; most, like Howard, supplement their incomes through teaching and writing. For his work on Proust, Howard will receive from Farrar, Straus & Giroux a fee amounting to \$20,000 a year and a share of future royalties.

Howard talks about translation as a continuous overcoming of small, stubborn problems of meaning, which he often contemplates late at night while lying in bed. Yet his philosophy of translation stresses the modesty of the translator, his unobtrusiveness. The best translation is the one that is hardly noticed.

Some things, of course, cannot be translated, and Howard has some favorite examples of French difficulties in translating some celebrated English phrases. Shakespeare's line in Hamlet, describing how Ophelia, caught in a stream, is pulled from "her melodious lay to muddy death," is one example. "There is just no way to bring together the concepts of mud and

death at that level of empiric exaltation," Howard says, noting that Gide, in his translation of Hamlet, uses the phrase "aux fanges de la mort." Howard judges Gide's choice "splendid and beautiful," yet lacking the power of grimness and brutality of the Shakespeare.

Naturally, Howard often faces similar problems working the reverse direction, putting French into English. Still, he says, it's not a bad thing for the translator to be ever mindful of "the otherness" of all foreign languages. Clearly, the man about to devote the better part of the next decade to a new translation of Proust is a cultural optimist, a believer in the penetrability of foreignness, and in the usefulness of both the bridge and the art of his profession. And yet, he acknowledges that there is often —

Comparing Translations of Proust

The first paragraph from Proust's "Du Côté de chez Swann" and the Moncrieff-Kilmartin and Howard translations are reprinted.

LONGTEMPS, je me suis couché de bonne heure. Parfois, à peine ma bougie éteinte, mes yeux se fermaient si vite que je n'avais pas le temps de me dire: "Je m'endors." Et, une demi-heure après, la pensée qu'il était temps de chercher le sommeil m'éveillait; je voulais poser le volume que je croyais avoir encore dans les mains et souffler ma lumière: je n'avais pas cessé en dormant de faire des réflexions sur ce que je venais de lire, mais ces réflexions avaient pris un tour un peu particulier: il me semblait que j'étais moi-même ce dont parlait l'ouvrage: une église, un quatuor, la rivalité de François Ier et de Charles Quint. Cette croyance survivait pendant quelques secondes à mon réveil; elle me choquait par sa raison mais pesait comme des scailles sur mes yeux et les empêchait de se rendre compte que le bougeur n'était plus allumé. Puis elle commençait à me devenir inintelligible, comme après la métempsychose les pensées d'une existence antérieure: le sujet du livre se détachait de moi, j'étais libre de m'y appliquer ou non; aussitôt je recouvrais la vue et j'étais bien étonné de trouver autour de moi une obscurité, douce et reposante pour mes yeux, mais peut-être plus encore pour mon esprit, à qui elle apparaissait comme une chose sans cause, incompréhensible, comme une chose vraiment obscure.

— MARCEL PROUST "Du Côté de chez Swann," 1913 (From the Garnier Flammarion Edition, 1987.)

FOR a long time I used to go to bed early. Sometimes, when I had put out my candle, my eyes would close so quickly that I had not even time to say to myself: "I'm falling asleep." And half an hour later the thought that it was time to go to sleep would awaken me; I would make as if to put away the book which I imagined was still in my hands, and to blow out the light; I had gone on thinking, while I was asleep, about what I had just been reading, but these thoughts had taken a rather peculiar turn; it seemed to me that I myself was the immediate subject of my book: a church, a quartet, the rivalry between François I and Charles V. This impression would persist for some moments after I awoke; it did not offend my reason, but lay like scales upon my eyes and prevented them from registering the fact that the candle was no longer burning. Then it would begin to seem unintelligible, as the thoughts of a former existence must be to a reincarnate spirit; the subject of my book would separate itself from me, leaving me free to apply myself to it or not; and at the same time my sight would return and I would be astonished to find myself in a state of darkness, pleasant and restful enough for my eyes, but even more, perhaps, for my mind, to which it appeared incomprehensible, without a cause, something dark indeed.

— K. SCOTT MONCRIEFF AND TERENCE KILMARTIN, Random House Edition, 1981.

TIME and again, I have gone to bed early. Often enough, my candle just out, my eyes would close even before I had time to realize, "I'm falling asleep." And half an hour later, the thought that it was time to go to sleep would wake me; I would try to put down the book which I believed was still in my hands and blow out the candle; still asleep, I would reflect upon what I had been reading, but such reflections took a peculiar turn, as if I myself had become what the book was about: a church, a string quartet, the rivalry between François I and Charles V. This notion would persist several seconds after I woke, and though nothing about it seemed irrational, it lay like scales upon my eyes and kept them from discerning that the candle was no longer lit. Then it would begin to grow unintelligible, like the thoughts of a previous existence after metempsychosis; the book's subject would withdraw from me — I was free to deal with it or not; now I could see again, and I was amazed to find a darkness around me soothing to my eyes but perhaps even more so to my mind, which found it causeless, unaccountable, dark indeed.

— RICHARD HOWARD, 1988.

Announcing a special gala concert on Friday, October 14th. LEONARD BERNSTEIN will conduct the LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA in a program of his own works for the benefit of THE AMERICAN CENTER at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Paris at 8:15 p.m.

The event will also mark the Maestro's 70th birthday and will be his only appearance in Paris during 1988. A few tickets are still available at: FF 1250 FF 500 FF 850 FF 200

For reservations, please contact: Françoise DUMAS, 13, cité de Puy, 75017 Paris, Tel.: 42.67.61.63

THE AMERICAN CENTER

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA Vienna Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Nov. 27: A loan exhibition from Dresden of 120 examples of religious art — sculpture, porcelain, paintings — from the court of the 18th century electors of Saxony.

BRUSSOLS Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 230.12.25). To Jan. 16: China, 5000 Years of Invention and Discovery. Over 300 objects from Chinese and Western museums illustrate Chinese scientific and technical traditions.

ENGLAND London Annelly Juda Gallery (tel: 637.55.17). The Non-Objective World Revisited: Examples of early European abstract art alongside recent works by British and American artists. Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Oct. 2: The International Art Show for the End of World Hunger. Works by 50 contemporary American and European artists; Beuys, Lichtenstein, Rauschenberg and Warhol, among others. To Oct. 2: The Harold Samuel Collection: 84 seventeenth century Dutch and Flemish paintings.

FRANCE Nice Musée Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75). To Oct. 3: 28 paintings and 116 drawings by Chagall recently acquired by French national museums. Nimes Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 66.76.70.76). To Nov. 1: A loan exhibition from the Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven (Netherlands) displays over 100 works from 1960 to the present.

PARIS Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Oct. 17: "Les Années 50," a comprehensive survey of the 1950s. Exhibitions deal with the decade's dominant artistic styles, architecture and design, radio, film, literature and music. Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14). To Jan. 1, 1989: The second stop after the Tate Gallery in London for the exhibition of Paul Cézanne's early art work, 1859 to 1872. On view are 60 paintings and 20 drawings and watercolors.

ST. PAUL DE VENCE Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Oct. 2: A Fernand Léger retrospective comprising over 160 works.

WEST GERMANY Berlin Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 6: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues and photographs, as well as art, from 20 influential exhibitions, such as the Brücke exhibition of 1910 in Dresden, the International Dada show (Berlin, 1920), and shows held under the Nazis in Munich of both "degenerate" and "official" art. Neues Kunstquartier (tel: 254.89.270). To Nov. 20: A Timely Comparison '88, the work of 13 contemporary East German painters.

DUSSELDORF Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Nov. 27: German Art of the Late 1980s: part of a German-American art exchange, the compan-

MUNICH Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To Oct. 9: Eighty masterworks of 20th century art from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, ranging from Cubism and Russian constructivism to the Bauhaus school and American abstract art.

IRELAND Dublin National Library (tel: 76.55.21). To Oct. 31: Dublin Defined, 1688-1988: 300 years of the city's history illustrated by drawings, engravings, maps and photographs from the Library's collection.

ITALY Florence Forte Belvedere (tel: 21.29.31). To Oct. 30: The Nasher Collection, a century of sculpture from Rodin to Calder. Includes works by Maillo, Brancusi, Giacometti, Moore, Picasso, Arp.

JAPAN Tokyo The National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828-5151). To Dec. 11: More than 300 works showing the Japanese influence in modern Western art. Includes works by Rodin, Lalique, Worth, Poiret.

SPAIN Madrid Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (tel: 467.50.62). To Dec. 19: Minimalist sculpture from the Panza di Biurno collection: 58 works by seven artists — Robert Morris, Sol LeWitt, Donald Judd, Carl Andre, Dan Flavin, Bruce Nauman, Richard Nonas.

SWITZERLAND Basel Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To Nov. 20: The centenary of the birth of Oskar Schlemmer is honored with a show of landscapes and "windowpictures," among the artist's last works, from the period 1931-42.

VENICE Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). Oct. 1 to Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-painting retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth. Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 522.19.77). To Dec. 4: Pappazzi: to start the city's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the invention photography is the work of five "pappazzi" covering the period 1953-1964.

DE CHIRICO'S 100th anniversary is honored in Venice.

ESSEN Villa Hugel (tel: 422.559.188). To Oct. 30: 18th century Prague and the court of Rudolph II are the subject of this show of over 400 works of art, including painting, sculpture, and decorative arts, and scientific instruments.

HAMBURG Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 248.25.26.15). To Oct. 30: Beuys before Beuys: drawings, watercolors, collages and studies for oil paintings by Joseph Beuys.

GENEVA Musée d'art et d'histoire (tel: 29.00.11). To Oct. 30: The Heinz Berggruen collection. Over 100 works by Cezanne, Seurat, Braque, Giacometti, Picasso, Matisse, Klee.

Collette... New... Italian



WEEKEND

Cologne Gets New Art Hall

by David Galloway

COLOGNE — It is no coincidence that most of Cologne's 10 superb museums perpetuate the names of private collectors: Schütgen, Haubrich, Rautenstrauch, Wallraf, Richard, Ludwig. For nearly a century, the city's cultural life has been shaped by engaged individuals who have taken on civic responsibilities that, many critics believe, are shamefully neglected by the city fathers. Above all, they compiled the contemporary arts as treated as ungainly stepchildren.

Only a year ago, local gallery operators and artists issued apocalyptic proclamations of the city's demise as West Germany's art capital. Many threatened to pull up stakes for Frankfurt, which has the largest cultural budget of any city in the republic. And the "Bankfurt" bounty is dispensed by a cultural senator with irresistible charisma. Despite Hilmar Hoffmann's persuasiveness, few galleries made the move south. For the marketing of art, Cologne still leads in quantity as well as quality, and its annual November art fair is unlikely to be dimmed by Frankfurt's competitive ambitions.

Bureaucrats, meanwhile, have loosened their purse strings for a major international exhibition of contemporary art in 1989. Yet the brightest addition to the Cologne scene is, once more, a private initiative. The DuMont Kunsthalle, improbably situated in an industrial complex to the north of the city, provides a generous showcase for the art of our time.

The new institution thus fills one of the cultural deficits that have long irritated gallery directors and artists alike. Initially, Alfred Neven DuMont intended to present the 2,000-square-meter (21,500-square-foot) hall to the city, but became so irritated by the bureaucratic labyrinth that he broke off negotiations. As publisher of Cologne's two largest daily newspapers, the 60-year-old DuMont is accustomed to taking the initiative. Indeed, his detractors suggest that he regards his editors much as old-style generals were said to regard their lieutenants—as so much cannon-fodder.

Above all, he wanted a controlling voice in the Kunsthalle's program, which some felt inappropriate for a "public" institution. But he had dreamed of such an exhibition space since he bought the 1920s industrial complex eight years ago and began to convert it into an ultramodern publishing center. Experts advised that one hall could not be used effectively and suggested its demolition. DuMont promptly ordered its restoration as "a forum of contemporary art."

The high, unbroken space, with northern light provided by shed-style skylights, might have been expressly designed for the purpose it now serves. At a time when extravagant



Hans Peter Adamski work in Cologne show.

museum architecture often seems an end in itself, this is an elegantly simple container that asks to be filled. For the inaugural exhibition DuMont filled it, fittingly enough, with art "Made in Cologne." Klaus Hommel, director of the Landesmuseum in Bonn, selected the participants, who in turn designed their own installations and catalogue entries.

The inaugural theme was far more than local patriotism. More artists live in this Rhineland capital than in any other city in the country. In part, they are attracted by the presence of 70 galleries and the existence of former inner-city industrial spaces for their ateliers. But it is also the tolerant, free-wheeling, cosmopolitan atmosphere that attracts them. In the last decade, their achievements have restored German art to the cultural map. Names like Penck and Polke, Dokoupil and Dahn have become international commodities. Hence, the list of 25 participants in the DuMont Kunsthalle's show reads like a Who's Who of contemporary art. Only Baselitz and Kiefer, apparently, choose to live elsewhere.

Two celebrated locals, on the other hand, are conspicuously missing—the chameleonic painter Gerhard Richter and the "poet in stone," Ulrich Ruckriem. And one could quibble at the choice (or exclusion) of this or that younger artist in the ensemble. But it remains that this is a virtuoso survey of the aesthetic terrain. Even the "old-timers" have been at pains to show the latest or lesser-known facets of their work.

That contemporary art is alive and well and living in Cologne will also be documented in a show entitled "Köln Kunst," to open at the city-financed Kunsthalle in November. And to stress the point that a community's artistic vitality is also measured by the foresight and courage of its collectors, Rudolf Zwirner is preparing a show of "Art from Cologne's Private Collections" for the Museum Ludwig.

"Made in Cologne," at the DuMont Kunsthalle (Bohlenstrasse) through Nov. 16; Tuesday through Sunday, 12 to 7 P.M., on Thursday to 9 P.M.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

Lacouture

Continued from page 7

Vietnam, anti-American commitment," as American anti-war politicians and students sought him out as a witness and expert.

Olivier Todd, once Vietnam correspondent for *Nouvel Observateur* and author of a book without illusions about the fall of Saigon, was the first of the journalists of the French left to stop grinding an ax about Vietnam. "I was second, I think," says Lacouture. "Le Monde followed later."

Lacouture's next book will be a critical remembrance — a study, among other things, of the mechanisms that turned so many journalists of his generation into "opinion makers" with excessive influence. It will be a message to young writers, he said, to be diligent in the use of the big sounding boards that the press is giving them, and to put accuracy of fact above advocacy.

Having left his own advocacy journalism behind him, the author would seem to be in tune with the political mood of his country, the decline of ideology and the softening of party dogma. "I am for alliances and openness," he says, but not for blurring the issues. He is glad that the French press is moving toward greater professionalism.

When Franz-Olivier Giesbert, the editor of the leftist *Nouvel Observateur*, moved to the rightist *Figaro*, Lacouture was troubled. "I am not one who says that professionalism and technical ability are everything; I find it healthy that ideological commitments have become less rigid than they were in my generation, but I still think that we are men of principles and loyalties," he said.

With many thousands of words of serious biography to his credit, Lacouture is still a journalist at heart.

"I call myself an 'author' now; that's what it says in my passport. I make a living writing books and that means I lose my press card. So now I am an author by profession and a journalist at heart — a serious journalist, I hope."

Why not a historian? "My books give access to history, but they are history in the first degree. Many of my sources are interviews. I am not digging deeply enough in the archives to consider myself a professional historian. And I am making personal observations that a historian would avoid."

In the documentary, Lacouture's concern for historical balance is as pervasive as it was in his big biography.

Pétain — old, sad and defeated — summons moments of considerable dignity. The newscasts recreate the many roles that de Gaulle played, from the wooden, solitary giant in 1940 ("You are the only one who has said yes," he tells an officer who offers to accompany him to London) to the equally solitary old man in political defeat at the end.

The general's enemies as well as his associates have their say. They include Pétainists, including Pierre Laval's son-in-law, and mutinous generals, colonels and politicians back from exile or prison after having plotted his death in 1962. The hatred of some of them has lost none of its poison.

Colonel Antoine Argoud, one of the seditionist officers in Algiers, tells the camera: "I



De Gaulle and André Malraux.

hated de Gaulle; it is not very Christian, but I would have killed him with my own hands, without reticence."

Among the exclusives is the testimony of General Jacques Massu, who helped pave the road for de Gaulle's return in 1958 and gave him moral support when he contemplated resigning in May 1968.

Massu — for the first time so clearly, says

Lacouture — reveals how close the officers in Algiers came in 1958 to dropping their paratroopers on Paris unless de Gaulle was brought back. "I was going to jump with the first batch, [General Raoul] Salan with the second," he testifies. Lacouture nevertheless believes that de Gaulle regarded the threat of a military insurrection as nothing more than a huge bluff.

Trillin

Continued from page 7

cents, although it turned out that nobody in Kansas City had ever heard any foreigners."

Roy Blount Jr., author and sports commentator, who did a 13-performance run, is Trillin's inspiration "in costumes and number of performances." Blount performed in a sports jacket and slacks, and Trillin is doing the same. "We tried to keep the ticket prices down. No big costumes, no choreography. I watched Eddie Murphy's one-man show on videotape. And the one thing I've learned from that is I've decided not to wear a black jumpsuit."

Questioned as to whether he would extend for a second 13-performance run he said, flatly, "No. Those who do not get themselves to the American Place Theater will not have seen me and will not be able to tell their grandchildren that they had seen me in my one-ham show, as it's called around the house." Asked if the words "by popular demand" meant anything to him, Trillin's eyes widened and he responded, "Oh, popular demand! That's different. Of course, popular demand — we could reconsider."

If he were not available himself for an extended run he would have no difficulty naming a replacement. "Oliver's perfect," he

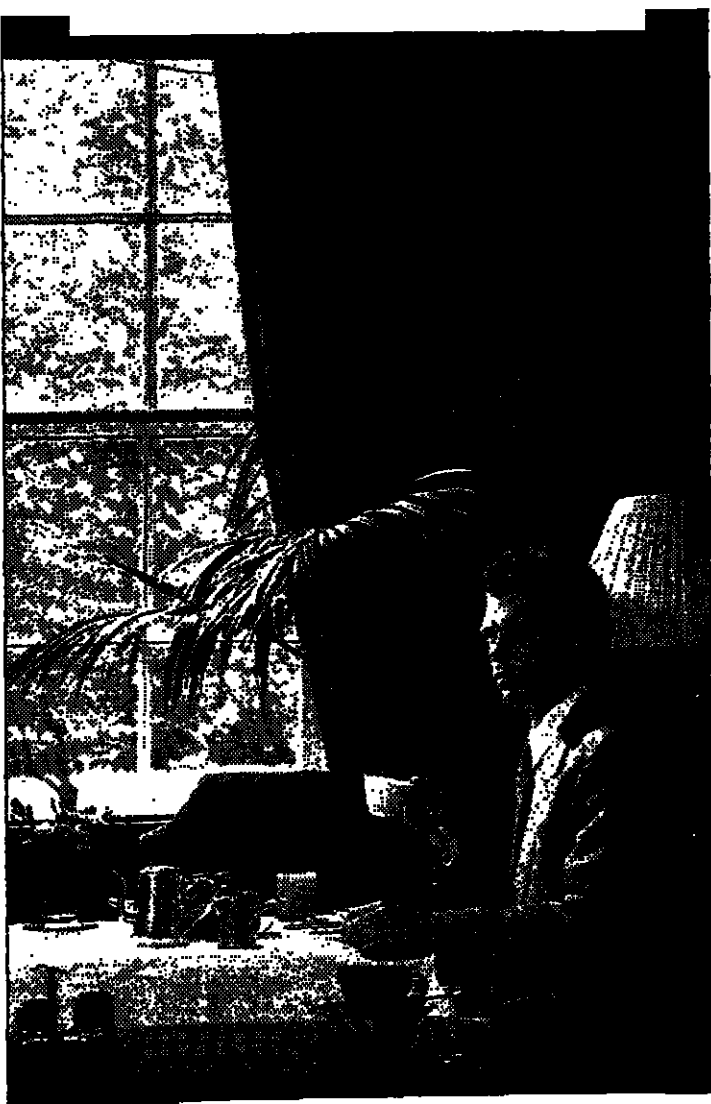
said on the beat. "Alistair Cooke if Oliver can't do it."

Trillin began to speculate about a life in the theater. "I could get up late, go schmooze with the boys in one of those Broadway places. And perhaps have a sandwich named after me. I did a column once saying that if New Jersey was thinking of naming a rest stop after me on the New Jersey turnpike that I was going to turn it down. I would take a theater named after me. And the receipts, 'Don't tear down the Trillin.'"

For someone about to leave the seclusion of life as a byline for a turn in the limelight, Trillin appears to be low-key, which is in character. The equivalent of his out-of-town tryout was buying a cheap stop-watch from a street vendor and using it to time himself in his house. "An hour and half, if nobody laughs. On the other hand, if nobody laughs, it's going to seem a lot longer than it is."

On the other hand, that seems very unlikely.

Avery Corman's most recent novel is "50," to be published in paperback in December. He wrote this for *The New York Times*.



Advertisement for Marriott Hotels featuring the text: "I ENJOY WORKING AND I LIKE BREAKFAST BUT I NEVER MIX THE TWO." and a testimonial from a Marriott guest.



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	+ 1/4
GenCorp	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Boyer	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE volume up	NYSE volume down	NYSE volume up	NYSE volume down	OTC volume up	OTC volume down
157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000	157,960,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

**Thursday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	102 1/2
Declined	102 1/4
Unchanged	102 1/2
New High	102 1/2
New Low	102 1/4

Close	Chg.	Year	52-Week
102 1/2	+ 1/4	102 1/2	102 1/2

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	+ 1/4

Class	Chg.	Ch/y
Bonds	+ 1/4	+ 1/4
Govt	+ 1/4	+ 1/4
Industrials	+ 1/4	+ 1/4

Class	Prev.
Advanced	102 1/2
Declined	102 1/4
Unchanged	102 1/2
New High	102 1/2
New Low	102 1/4

Buy	Sales	*\$25+
181,984	49,549	4,182
181,984	49,549	4,182

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	208 1/4	208 1/4	208 1/4	+ 1/4
Trans	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Comp	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2	+ 1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Class	Prev.
Advanced	102 1/2
Declined	102 1/4
Unchanged	102 1/2
New High	102 1/2
New Low	102 1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
102 1/2	102 1/4	IBM	4.0	16.2	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+ 1/4
42 1/2	42 1/4	AT&T	4.0	10.5	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	+ 1/4
28 1/2	28 1/4	GenCorp	4.0	7.1	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
17 1/2	17 1/4	Boyer	4.0	4.1	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4

### Stock Prices Surge on NYSE

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Stock prices surged Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as the market broke a string of lifeless sessions and pushed the index well beyond the recently formidable 2,100 barrier.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.20 points Wednesday, jumped 33.78 to close at 2,193.1.

Advances trounced declines by more than a 5-2 ratio. Volume totaled 155.79 million shares, up from 113.72 million traded Wednesday.

"While this move was a surprise, it had been building for a while," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

"The leadership was in place when you look at the consumer, food, beverage and even financial stocks," Mr. Acampora said. In addition, he said, "there appeared to be a realization that things aren't so bad" in the economy.

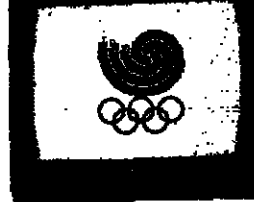
"There was no direct cause for the move with the exception of a stronger bond market," Mr. Acampora said. "But when you try to take a market down, as you've seen in recent days, and you can't, it says that things are apparently a lot stronger than previously thought. The advance fed on itself."

Broader market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.15 to close at 153.78. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 2.51 to 472.59. The price of an average share added 37 cents.

"The market did have a better under-tone going into Wednesday's close," said Chester Pado, director of technical research at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles. "The end of quarter also produced some of the early strength."

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
208 1/4	208 1/4	Indus	4.0	10.5	208 1/4	208 1/4	208 1/4	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/4	Trans	4.0	7.1	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
78 1/2	78 1/4	Comp	4.0	4.1	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2	+ 1/4

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SHOULDN'T YOU DO THE SAME?

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
102 1/2	102 1/4	AMEX	4.0	10.5	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/4	NASDAQ	4.0	7.1	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+ 1/4

(Continued on next left-hand page)



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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

**WALL STREET WATCH**

**Mesa Shops for More Gas As Price Seems Set to Rise**

By THOMAS C. HAYES  
New York Times Service

DALLAS — Three years after T. Boone Pickens's last acquisition in the energy business, the expectation of a fresh maneuver has many analysts talking positively about the units of his Mesa Limited Partnership. Natural gas makes up 80 percent of Mesa's proven reserves, with the remainder in oil. Mr. Pickens seems prepared to push Mesa's gas reserves even higher.

He is known to be preparing a bid for a large tract of natural gas reserves that Tenneco Inc. plans to auction with the rest of its energy operations next month.

Even if that anticipated offer fizzles, analysts said Mesa's large holdings of natural gas reserves will become prized assets if gas prices continue to strengthen, as expected, into the early 1990s.

Some investment advisers had avoided Mesa's common and preference units, fearing that Mr. Pickens, Mesa's general partner, might be forced to cut dividends if Mesa's cash flow suffered or profits from his financial dealings for Mesa evaporated. Now, with gas prices rising and substantial profits expected this year from outside investments, more analysts are bullish.

Mr. Pickens has so far kept his pledge to pay high dividends on Mesa units.

Mr. Pickens has so far kept his pledge to pay high dividends on Mesa units, even though Mesa has not earned enough profit from its energy operations to cover the payments.

Last week, Mr. Pickens said Mesa would continue to pay the same dividend on the common units through the end of the year. He has previously pledged not to cut the dividend on the preference units through 1991.

Mesa's common units currently carry a yield of 15 percent, with an annual dividend of \$2. The units closed Wednesday at \$13.875 on the New York Stock Exchange, after hitting a post-collapse bottom of \$9.125. The preference units yield 12.5 percent, at \$1.50 a year. They closed at \$12.75, compared with a 52-week low of \$9.

Mesa's energy operations produced a cash flow of \$240 million last year, or \$70 million less than its dividend payments. Analysts said they expected the gap to close this year. But if gas prices weaken, Mr. Pickens would need profits from elsewhere, which in the past has meant hunting for undervalued stocks.

**ONE FORECAST**, by Terry H. Smith, an analyst with Howard, Weil, LaBrosse, Friedrichs Inc., a New Orleans investment firm, is that by 1990 the operating cash flow will be greater than the amount needed to pay the current dividends. He recommended the purchase of both the common and preference units.

Philip J. Kehl, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, is more cautious. He recommended buying the preference units, noting that their dividends are easily covered by Mesa's existing cash flow.

Kurt H. Wulff, president of McDep Associates, an energy research firm in New York, said gas prices on the spot market should climb to around \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet (28.3 cubic meters) in two years, compared with a current price of \$1.60.

Mesa has 1.9 trillion cubic feet (53.8 billion cubic meters) of natural gas reserves. Tenneco's stake in the Engleton field, which stretches from north Texas into Kansas, includes about 300 billion cubic feet (8.5 billion cubic meters) of gas. Analysts said they believed Mr. Pickens is prepared to bid \$500 million or more.

Mesa is increasing its revenue by selling more gas. Sales average 330 million cubic feet (9.3 million cubic meters) a week, compared with an average of 287 million cubic feet (8.1 cubic meters) in 1987. In the second quarter, Mesa earned \$3.7 million, or 9 cents a share, compared with \$3.4 million, or 8 cents, in the like period a year earlier.

**Maxwell Sweetens His Bid**

**New Offer Made For Macmillan**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In his unrelenting quest to acquire Macmillan Inc., the British media magnate Robert Maxwell raised his tender offer for the publishing and information concern on Thursday to almost \$2.5 billion.

The bid of \$90.25 in cash for each Macmillan share narrowly tops a cash-and-stock offer that Macmillan accepted Tuesday from Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. That offer would pay holders of the company's 21.8 million outstanding shares \$90.05 a share.

The outcome of the takeover battle is now clouded both by Macmillan's acceptance of the offer from Kohlberg, Kravis, and the legal case that Mr. Maxwell must win before he can declare victory.

Analysts gave Mr. Maxwell a fighting chance. "It's hard to beat a guy like Maxwell," said an arbitrator. "It's just like Robert Campbell going after Federated Department Stores. He's in the industry, and he doesn't like to lose."

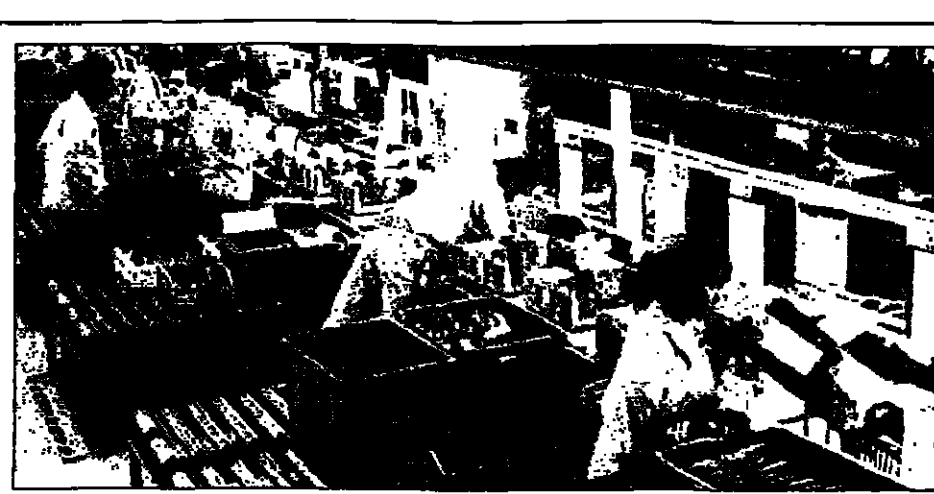
In the announcement of his sweetened bid, Mr. Maxwell said he alternatively offered to buy four Macmillan businesses on which Kohlberg, Kravis has a so-called "lock-up" option, for \$90 million.

Some arbitrators said the alternative offer was a clever strategy, noting that Mr. Maxwell may have made a first step toward negotiations with Kohlberg, Kravis.

Earlier, Maxwell's litigation and another Macmillan suitor, the Robert M. Bass Group, filed legal challenges to the merger agreement reached between Macmillan and Kohlberg, Kravis. Maxwell amended its lawsuit filed in Delaware Chancery Court in August challenging Macmillan's "poison-pill" defense.

The amendment challenges the portion of the merger agreement that gives Kohlberg, Kravis an option to acquire the four Macmillan businesses for \$865 million should their deal fall through. The four units include the Berlitz language

See MAXWELL, Page 13



Putting it all together: Workers assemble personal computers at the Acer plant in Hsin-chu.

**Fame Beyond the Clone in Taiwan**

**Acer, Technology Showcase, Moves Toward Innovation**

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

HSIN-CHU, Taiwan — To many people, the idea of personal computers made in Taiwan conjures up an image of cheap machines slapped together in one of Taipei's back alleys. The image is outdated, as Acer Inc. simply demonstrates.

Some years ago, when fly-by-night makers of PC clones were common in Taiwan, the stereotype had more than a glimmer of truth. But most of the clone makers have disappeared, and the survivors, like Acer, the unquestioned leader, have garnered a sophistication that has made them a growing force in the worldwide industry.

Acer, now Taiwan's biggest computer maker and its showcase high-technology success story, will produce just short of half a million computers this year.

Moreover, not all of them are knock-offs of International Business Machines Corp. products. In a country that made its name as a great imitator, Acer is attempting innovation, producing its own high-end work stations, designing many of its own chips and talking about manufacturing semiconductors as well.

The company has set a goal of becoming a \$1 billion company by 1990, a feat that will require tripling its 1987 sales. But even if Acer does not accomplish that, there is no question that it has already turned into the secret weapon of some of the world's largest computer makers, which

need to be in the PC market but do not want to undertake the risk or expense of manufacturing themselves.

In fact, a walk through Acer's factory is a reminder of how much the personal computer has turned into a commodity. One

**A Silent Battle Rages in France For Bouygues**

By Jacques Neher  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A takeover battle for control of Bouygues SA, the world's largest construction company, appears to be in full swing, but the combatants have not revealed their identities.

On Thursday, for the second day in a row, the price of Bouygues' stock jumped 20 percent on the Paris Bourse. It climbed to 715 francs (\$111.84), from 587 francs at Wednesday's close. The maximum increase permitted under Bourse regulations was reached only 15 minutes after the market opened, when trading was suspended.

In that time, 283,000 shares, or 2.3 percent of the company's outstanding stock, were snapped up. Since Monday, when the stock closed at 476 francs, more than 10 percent of the company's outstanding shares changed hands.

"When any stock goes up 40 percent in two days on that kind of volume it has to be due to much more than sheer speculation," said George Gallagher, of the stockbrokerage Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

Analysts expected the stock to open Friday at around 750 francs. They said large orders were already posted on their screens, awaiting the opening bell.

Brokers and analysts said they believe the battle for Bouygues, which controls TFI, France's popular television station, involves a raider and Bouygues itself. They said it appears that Bouygues or friendly investors are buying up stock in preparation for a management or employee buyout to protect the company from the raider.

The company, which has 60,000 employees world-wide, reported sales of \$3.4 billion francs in 1987, which placed it among the 10 largest French industrial concerns. It is a major public-works contractor whose construction projects include a massive, modern office building being built in La Défense, a business complex outside Paris.

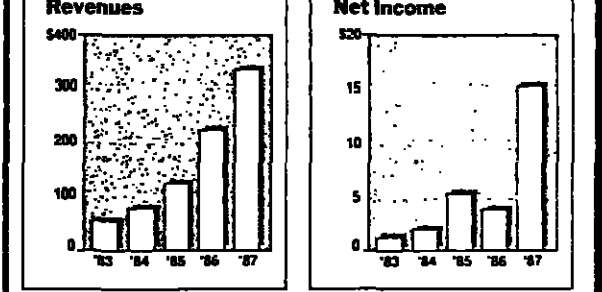
The company was founded and is still run by Francis Bouygues, who, along with the vice chairman René Augereau, controls at least 11 percent of the stock.

Although it is impossible to know exactly who is buying stock, a broker involved in many big purchases of Bouygues stock this week is Choleat-Dupont, a trading specialist for Crédit Lyonnais. Crédit Lyonnais owns 40 percent of Choleat-Dupont, while Bouygues has a 1 percent interest in the brokerage.

"It's fair to say we are involved and have been for sometime," said Graham Dick, a broker at Choleat-Dupont, "but I won't reveal the name of our client."

**A Fast-Growing Computer Maker**

Dollar values in millions for Acer Inc., Taiwan's largest computer manufacturer



Stan Shih, who founded Acer Inc., Taiwan's biggest computer maker.

**Market Distribution**

Breakdown of 1987 computer sales. Acer makes 59% of its computers under its own name and 47% for other companies



Source: Company reports

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australia	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Canada	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00
UK	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63

Other Dollar Values

Country	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Argentina	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Australia	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Canada	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00
UK	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63

**Interest Rates**

Interest Rates

Term	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
3 months	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
6 months	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
1 year	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%

**Asian Dollar Deposits**

Asian Dollar Deposits

Term	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
3 months	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
6 months	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
1 year	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%

**U.S. Money Market Funds**

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Assets	Assets
Merrill Lynch Bond Assets	271	271	271
Telestar Interest Rate Index	1,100	1,100	1,100

**Gold**

Gold

Market	Price	Price	Price
London	370.00	370.00	370.00
New York	370.00	370.00	370.00
Paris	370.00	370.00	370.00

**Japan Makes Its Mark On Finance Gathering**

**Meeting of Officials in West Berlin Fails to Ease Commercial Debt Woes**

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — For a conference billed in advance as a deal, the annual meeting of world finance ministers and central bankers that ended here Thursday will stand out as the time that Japan stood up.

The upcoming U.S. presidential election and the fact that Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady has been in office barely a week crippled the Americans and stymied any breakthroughs on the major issue facing officials at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund: relieving the debt that Third World countries owe to commercial banks.

The only action taken regarding debt was approval of a plan, which was floated in June at the economic summit of the Group of Seven industrial nations, to cut by a third the debt that the poorest nations owe to other governments. Eighteen countries, most of them located in sub-Saharan Africa, currently appear to be eligible for the relief.

Although the move should save the nations an estimated \$500 million a year in debt-service payments, Barber B. Conable, said "it doesn't mean Africa is home free. It will take a long time to get Africa on its feet. We're in Africa for a marathon race, not a sprint."

A more critical issue is the commercial debt of 17 wealthy, middle-income countries, most of which are in Latin America.

The official strategy for coping with the problem — the so-called Baker Plan, named for the former U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d — was based on the promise that the inability of indebted nations to pay interest was a liquidity problem that could be bridged with new loans until better times arrived.

The issue is now recognized, albeit grudgingly, as a solvency problem that no amount of new cash can relieve. As a result, the option of debt relief is gaining acceptance.

Alfred Herrhausen, the head of Deutsche Bank, has for more than a year been calling the commercial debt a solvency problem that requires partial forgiveness by creditors on a case-by-case basis, in exchange for economic reforms in the indebted nations. He reiterated that position at a press conference late Wednesday.

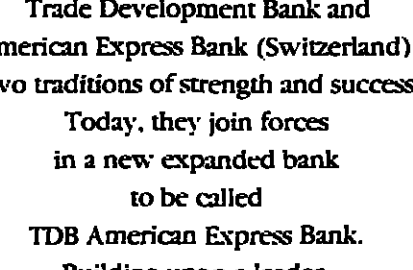
Officials at the International Monetary Fund privately agreed, but there are few bankers or officials willing to publicly take this stance before the United States does.

Essentially, Mr. Sumita staked out a position on these important technical questions that is closer to the traditional French position and quite far from the U.S. stand.

All these factors indicated that Tokyo will be back with its debt plan once the new U.S. administration is in office.

W. Allen Wallis, the U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, took a relaxed attitude toward the new Japanese assertions. "If we want them to be an independent player on the international economic stage, he said, 'they are going to do things differ-

**TWO STRENGTHS, LINKED.**



Trade Development Bank and American Express Bank (Switzerland). Two traditions of strength and success. Today, they join forces in a new expanded bank to be called TDB American Express Bank. Building upon a leadership position, the merged TDB American Express Bank ranks as the largest foreign bank in Switzerland, with total combined assets of Sfr 8.2 billion and combined shareholders' equity of Sfr 806 million. TDB American Express Bank continues to offer the security and service synonymous with Switzerland. Backed by the global resources of parent American Express Company, TDB American Express Bank is ideally positioned to respond effectively and quickly to ever-changing world financial conditions. Strength plus strength. What better formula for private banking leadership in today's world.

**TDB AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK**

Head office: 96-98, rue de Rhône, Geneva, telephone 022/57 21 11 or 32 65 80. Branch offices: in Zurich, Baden, Basel, Bern, Cologne, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, San Francisco, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich. In Asia, for private banking information, please contact American Express Bank Ltd in Hong Kong and Singapore. In North America, for further information, please contact American Express Bank International in New York, Miami, Beverly Hills, San Francisco and San Diego.



Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, 52 Low, Open, Close, Chg.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

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Oil Prices Drop to 2-Year Lows

Oil prices plunged Thursday, hitting a two-year low on the New York Mercantile Exchange, after a report that OPEC production had climbed sharply in September and was likely to rise further next month.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude for immediate delivery, dropped 19 cents to \$13.92 a barrel, its lowest level since October 1986.

U.S. Export Program Criticized

WASHINGTON — Efforts by the Commerce Department to promote exports — a focal point of the Reagan administration's — attempt to redress the U.S. trade deficit — are "in a state of disorder" that has spurred more confusion than foreign sales, the General Accounting Office said.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, said numerous programs are disrupting efforts of the International Trade Administration to make trade promotion more efficient. The trade unit was formed by the Commerce Department eight years ago.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: New High, New Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, 52 Low, Open, Close, Chg.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Price, Bid, Ask, Volume, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

U.S. Treasuries

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London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

London Commodities

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Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Contract, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

Market Quotes

Table with columns: Index, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Bid, Ask, Price, Change.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date.

Inter-C... Olivetti P... MANWE... Japanese Firm... Take Stakes in... Austrian Bank



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Inter-Continental Bidder Is Named

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC, signaling that it has found a buyer for its Inter-Continental Hotels unit, said Thursday that it is holding discussions with Saison Group of Japan.

The hotel chain, which has been up for sale since August, has attracted 28 offers. There was no immediate indication whether any sale to Saison would meet Grand Metropolitan's target price of \$1.5 billion (\$2.5 billion).

"No final agreement has been signed at this time," the British beverages and hotels conglomerate said in a statement, adding that a further announcement would be issued as soon as possible. Bids for Inter-Continental closed Sept. 15.

Saison, a privately held concern that is not well known outside of Japan, did not figure in recent speculation on potential successful bidders for Inter-Continental.

Possible contenders were thought to be Marriott Corp., Japan Air Lines, Scandinavian Airlines System, or American-led international consortium.

Grand Metropolitan stock advanced 3 pence to close Thursday at 504 pence on the London Stock Exchange, following the announcement.

While many analysts have suggested that the target price for the

units is excessive on a trading yardstick, they have noted that the attraction of Inter-Continental's real estate — top-quality hotels mostly on central city sites — far outstrips that of its earnings potential.

Inter-Continental operates hotels in 47 countries, including five in London, where industry values have spiraled.

The British company paid \$500 million for Inter-Continental, a 100-hotel concern, which it acquired from Pan Am Corp. of the United States in 1981.

Saison Group is part of the Seibu Seicom conglomerate, a large retailing and finance concern based in Tokyo.

The first indication that it would diversify into international hotels came in July, when it was announced that Saison had formed a hotel-operating joint venture with Dallas-based Rosewood Hotels Inc. Saison also operates a hotel in central Tokyo.

Although Seibu Saison is privately held, its only quoted subsidiary, Seibu Credit Co., is fast becoming the center of the group's activities. Among other things, it is a leading credit finance company in Japan and also has links with U.S.-based Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The Seibu Saison group, which also operates a chain of Tokyo department stores as well as a nationwide supermarket chain, is ranked among the top five Japanese retailers.

In terms of its market niche — Seibu stores cater to young urban professionals — and the computerization of its operations, it is in the forefront of the industry in Japan. (IHT, Reuters)

Norway Takes Over Bank As Crisis Seems to Deepen

OSLO — Norwegian financial authorities have moved to restructure and effectively take control of the country's fifth-largest bank, Summoersbanken A/S, to save it from collapse in the face of losses.

The move follows a statement earlier this month from the Bank of Norway, the central bank, that the authorities would do "everything necessary" to maintain trust in the banking system.

The central bank at that time said that commercial banks' losses this year would at least equal the 4.6 billion kroner (\$664.6 million) aggregate recorded in 1987. Some analysts expect a worse turnout.

Senior representatives of Summoersbanken, a regional bank, agreed to write off 75 percent of the face value of its share capital and appoint a new board at a meeting with the Bank and Securities Inspectorate on Wednesday. The new members were largely suggested by the inspectorate, and the agency is to approve all board decisions.

The inspectorate has said the bank's total losses until the end of 1989 would amount to 500 million kroner. Summoersbanken, based in western Norway, posted a net loss of 126.5 million kroner for the first eight months of this year.

Mounting losses have been attributed mainly to bad loans after a record number of corporate bankruptcies in 1987. With the oil-based economy still facing problems, analysts do not foresee an early recovery for banks.

Secret Talks on Irving Bank Denied

Banca Commerciale Assails Charge of Deal With BONY

By Sarah Bartlett New York Times Service NEW YORK — A lawyer for Banca Commerciale Italiana has said in federal court here that the Italian banking company had not held secret talks with Bank of New York Corp. to divide up Irving Bank Corp.

The statement on Wednesday by Louis A. Craco, a partner at Willie Farr & Gallagher, which represents Banca Commerciale, ended the banking company's silence on the increasingly bizarre legal charges that have been traded in the hostile takeover battle.

Allegations about a secret agreement to divide Irving Bank were revealed in a press report on Friday that quoted the senior executive vice president of Bank of New York, Deno D. Papageorge.

Mr. Papageorge said it was his understanding that Banca Commerciale's chairman had presented

the proposal to Joseph A. Rice, chairman of Irving Bank, but that Mr. Rice had apparently rejected the idea.

Mr. Rice was later criticized for not even taking the proposal to his board. Mr. Craco said at the hearing Wednesday that Mr. Papageorge's statements were false.

Irving Bank repeated those allegations when it sued Bank of New York on Monday, contending that it had induced Banca Commerciale to withdraw a friendly bid for part of Irving. The bank is seeking damages of \$330 million.

In its suit, Irving Bank said it believed that secret discussions between its two suitors were the reason that Banca Commerciale withdrew its offer in August to buy a portion of Irving Bank to protect it from Bank of New York's hostile bid.

At the time, Banca Commerciale said its decision was a result of complications the Federal Reserve Board had raised regarding its application to acquire Irving Bank.

"The story in its entirety is untrue," Mr. Craco said. "There have never been any discussions, any meetings, any communications on any subject with any representative of Banca Commerciale."

He added that representatives of Irving Bank would have known that if they had bothered to contact Willie Farr after the press report appeared.

One of Irving's lawyers later told the court that Mr. Rice had twice left messages asking the chairman of Banca Commerciale to call him.

Industry speculation on why Irving might have been willing to risk burning its bridges with Banca Commerciale centered on the monetary damages, and the possibility that the court might respond to its complaint by placing a permanent injunction on Bank of New York's ability to buy Irving's shares.

Mr. Craco offered a different version of how and when the issue of dividing Irving came up. His account, he said, was based on conversations with the chairman of Banca Commerciale, Enrico Braggiotti, and a Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. investment banker, Antonio Carosi.

Mr. Craco said it was Mr. Carosi's idea to propose a bipartite negotiated settlement. He first took the concept to Bank of New York's chairman, J. Carter Bucci, "who told him to get away," Mr. Craco said. He then presented it to Banca Commerciale, which told him they had "no interest."

Investor Group Seeks Fischbach

NEW YORK — Fischbach Corp., a leading electrical contractor allegedly targeted in a stock-parking scheme involving Ivan F. Bosnyak, Victor Posner and Drezel Bumbach Lambert Inc., received Thursday a \$98 million cash takeover offer from a real parking company.

An investor group led by Andrew N. Heine, chairman and chief executive officer of the car-parking company, Kinney System Inc., said it has offered \$25 cash for Fischbach's approximately 3.91 million common shares.

Fischbach's stock surged \$7.25 a share to \$20.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Earlier this month, the U.S. government said Mr. Posner was able to acquire control of Fischbach through a scheme in which ownership of stock in the company was disguised, a practice called parking.

Montedison Seeks Remaining 27.3% of Ausimont Shares

NEW YORK — Montedison SpA, the Italian chemicals group, has made an offer to buy the 27.3 percent of the stock in Ausimont NV that it does not already own for \$33.50 a share.

The bid, made Wednesday, would value the remaining shares in the specialty chemicals unit at about \$266.1 million.

But analysts said that Montedison may have to increase its offer after Ausimont's stock climbed 75 cents to close at \$34.125 Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange. It rose to \$34.25 on Thursday.

Ausimont has made no comment on the offer.

Analysts and arbitrageurs believe that Montedison might divide Ausimont and sell certain operations if its offer is accepted.

Symbol Set to Buy MSI

NEW YORK — Symbol Technologies Inc. will buy MSI Data Corp. in a \$23-a-share deal that values MSI at \$120 million under an agreement announced Thursday.

Symbol Technologies, of Bohemia, New York, makes bar-code scanning equipment.

MSI is a 23-a-share deal that values MSI at \$120 million under an agreement announced Thursday.

Symbol Technologies, of Bohemia, New York, makes bar-code scanning equipment.

Olivetti Plans to Reorganize as 3 Divisions

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

ROME — Olivetti SpA, the Italian computer giant, announced Thursday a broad corporate reorganization designed to bolster its competitiveness at a time when its profits are declining.

The restructuring, to become effective Jan. 1, will divide Olivetti into three units. These would become separate companies in 1990, but they would continue to be wholly owned by the parent company.

Olivetti also said that it expected to shake up its management in a move that may involve cuts in its

management force of about 650 people.

Olivetti, the world's third-largest marketer of personal computers, is said to be facing strong competition, especially in Southeast Asia.

Its chairman, Carlo de Benedetti, said at a news conference Thursday that this competition was hurting profit margins, and he added that "a company has to adapt to changing market conditions."

On Tuesday, Olivetti announced that its pretax profit for the first half fell 23 percent. The decline followed a 29 percent drop in 1987.

Mr. de Benedetti said that he would remain corporate chairman at least until 1990, adding that he

planned to increase his personal stake in the company, now 19.1 percent. He said he envisioned no problems with his major partner, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which owns 21 percent of Olivetti.

Under the restructuring, the three units will be called Olivetti Office, Olivetti Systems & Networks, and Olivetti Information Services. The first, headed by Franco Taro, will be responsible for office equipment.

The second, directed by Luigi Mercurio, will sell personal and microcomputers, while the third, to be headed by Mr. de Benedetti's brother, Franco, will specialize in computers for businesses.

MAXWELL: Higher Offer Made

(Continued from first finance page) schools; Michie, a publisher of state legal codes; the directory division, which publishes consumer directories; and a direct-marketing operation.

In a letter to the Macmillan board outlining his new offer, Mr. Maxwell said he was "troubled" by the way Macmillan sought higher bids through an auction process.

"I indicated to your representatives that we were prepared to inform them promptly of our willingness to top any offer higher than our \$89 all-cash, fully financed bid, which you might receive," Mr. Maxwell said, "but they refused to permit this."

Macmillan and Kohlberg, Kravis have not commented on the new offer by Mr. Maxwell. Macmillan has said its auction was fair and that Mr. Maxwell was given the same opportunity as Kohlberg, Kravis to raise his bid.

Mr. Maxwell extended his tender offer to Oct. 13.

Mr. Maxwell said members of

the financial community valued the bid by Kohlberg, Kravis at less than \$89 a share. Previously, Maxwell Communication offered to pay shareholders \$86.80 a share.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday, Macmillan shares rose 25 cents to \$88.875 a share. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Générale Will Talk In a separate development Thursday involving Mr. Maxwell, Société Générale de Belgique SA said it is prepared to continue talks with the British investor about his desire to buy a stake in Générale, the Associated Press reported from Brussels.

"We continue to be interested in having more international shareholders," the spokesman for the large Belgian conglomerate said.

Mr. Maxwell reaffirmed his interest in Générale on Wednesday. The negotiations were interrupted this summer when Mr. Maxwell turned his attention to Macmillan.

NOMURA GROWTH FUND

Registered Office: 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-22878

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of NOMURA GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on October 18th, 1988 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

- 1. Submission of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss statements as at June 30th, 1988; appropriation of the net profits.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors.
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of NOMURA GROWTH FUND S.A. the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with BANQUE INTERNATIONALE LUXEMBOURG S.A. 2, boulevard Royal 2953 Luxembourg

2 Japanese Firms Take Stakes in Austrian Bank

TOKYO — Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. has taken a 4 percent stake in Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Austria's largest bank, and Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. has taken a 3 percent holding in the institution, the companies said Thursday.

Sumitomo said that it had acquired 248,000 shares worth 5.1 billion yen (\$38 million) in Creditanstalt. Mitsubishi said that it had bought 186,000 shares, worth 3.8 billion yen. Most of the shares were sold by the Austrian government.

In July, Creditanstalt said that the Austrian government, which owned 60 percent of the bank's total shares, had decided to gradually cut its stake to 51 percent.

Also on Thursday, Schneider SA of France, the heavy engineering group, said that it had bought 51 percent of G. Morange et Cie, one of 24 specialist French money market banks. Company officials declined to reveal details of the deal.

Schneider said the purchase was intended to improve its financial operations and to support development of its subsidiaries. Credit Commerciale de France and Banque de l'Union Européenne will each retain a 10 percent stake in Morange.

Air France Profit Could Set Record

PARIS — The outgoing chairman of Air France, Jacques Friedmann, said Thursday in a letter to employees that he expected the state airline to post a record profit of over 1 billion francs (\$157 million) this year.

Mr. Friedmann, a prominent conservative, was replaced Tuesday as the head of the airline by Bernard Attali, who is considered close to the new Socialist government.

Last year, Air France had profit of 716 million francs. Mr. Friedmann said that overall traffic was expected to climb 10 percent this year.

Grolsch HALF-YEAR REPORT 1988.

Grolsch is one of the larger Dutch brewers, specialising exclusively in lager beer and concentrating on the quality segment of that market.

Grolsch is successfully exporting to a growing number of countries and the proportion of turnover earned outside the Netherlands is growing steadily.

Further international growth is one of the company's principal objectives. Grolsch, which employs a total of approx. 950 people, achieved a turnover of NLG 350 million in 1987. The company has returned consistently good results for several years.

Grolsch has been listed in the Official Market of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange since April 1986. Grolsche Bierbrouwerij NV can look back on a good first half year.

The aftertax result showed a 30% improvement compared to the same period in 1987, rising to NLG 6,6 million (1987: NLG 5,1 million).

If you would like a copy of our recently published 1988 half-year report, please contact our Enschede office (fax +3153 351055) or write to:

GROLSCH BIJERBROUWERIJ NV, POSTBUS 55, 7500 AB ENSCHDE, HOLLAND.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. In re: BARTMAN MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEMS, INC. ALLIS-CHALMERS CORPORATION d/b/a AMERICAN AIR FILTER COMPANY, INC. et al., Debtors.

NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER APPROVAL OF PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH ITT CORPORATION AND ITT INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, LTD. FOR SALE OF PUMP BUSINESS.

HIGHER AND BETTER OFFERS. PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Hearing may be adjourned from time to time without further notice to creditors or other parties in interest other than by an announcement of such adjournment or the date scheduled for the Hearing.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SALE OF THE BUSINESS. PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections, if any, to approval of the proposed sale of the Business, or to any of the other relief requested by A-C, shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served by hand, counter or overnight service upon (a) A-C (at 1205 20th Street, West Allis, Wisconsin 53214) and in counsel (whose addresses are set forth below), (b) Wachtel, Lipson, Rosen & Katz, 299 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10171, Attention: Harold S. Novikoff, Esq., (c) Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 7 Hanover Square, New York, New York 10004, Attention: Andrew DeNatale, Esq., (d) Meyerson & Kahn, 237 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, Attention: Charles Montgomery, Esq., (e) Berck, Krook & Liberman, 1125 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, Attention: David Strumwasser, Esq., and (f) ITT Corporation, 320 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attention: Harlan W. Murray, Esq., on or before October 7, 1988.

BY ORDER OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT HONORABLE BURTON L. UPHAM UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE The Old Customs House One Bowling Green New York, New York 10004-1408.

LEVIN & WENTHAU & CRAMES Attention: Andrew A. Krav, Esq. Co-counsel to ALLIS-CHALMERS Corporation, et al. Debtors and Debtors in Possession New York, New York 10007 (212) 963-3300 DAVID POLK & WARDWELL Attention: Donald S. Sternstein, Esq. Co-counsel to ALLIS-CHALMERS Corporation et al. Debtors and Debtors in Possession 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, New York 10005 (212) 530-0000



ACER: Taiwan's Technology Showcase, Fast Becoming a Force in the Worldwide Personal-Computer Industry, Has Moved a Long Way Past Cloning

(Continued from first finance page) was producing Canon PCs for the Japanese electronics market, Siemens and Philips models for the European market and Acer's own label for Asia, Europe and the United States.

Government officials here talk about Acer as a national treasure. In a few months the company is to go public, a boon for many of its Taiwanese employees, who, in an arrangement that is rare for an Asian company, own 70 percent of the stock.

"This is just a start," said Stan Shih, the native-born Taiwanese who founded Acer seven years ago. "Now we have the engineering talent. We are doing a lot of development on our own."

Visitors to Acer's new plant in a government-supported science and industry park, might be forgiven for thinking that they were in a manufacturing plant of IBM or Compaq Computer Corp. Like IBM and Compaq, Acer now

assembles personal computers on moving "pallets" designed to test each from a different machine automatically. Robots move around, stacking inventory and sending computers that fail quality-control tests back for repair.

In fact, the use of basically the same parts — Panasonic disk drives, Oki chips and Chips & Technologies chip sets — in machines sold under different labels has allowed economies of scale that are crucial to the company's phenomenal growth.

Taiwan's low wages are a big factor, too. The rows of young women who spend endless hours pressing tiny clips onto circuit boards, the grinding, monotonous work that makes up the least glamorous side of the industry, get about \$350 a month, far below wages in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings categorized by region: REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE (French Provinces, Great Britain, Italy, Monaco, Switzerland, USA Residential, Great Britain), REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE (Great Britain).

QUALITY RESIDENCES FOR SALE. For the best of both worlds... an opportunity to acquire a quality home located in the peaceful French countryside overlooking a Golf course yet only minutes from the Swiss border, GENEVA and its international airport.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Ahead in Dull Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly higher, holding onto its overnight gains in the Far East, but trading was unusually dull ahead of the end of the calendar quarter, dealers said.

Talk in the market about an unscheduled meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee had boosted the dollar overnight, proving its status as a "safe-haven" currency at a time of uncertainty, they noted.

But this factor evaporated as dealers became uneasy about possible central bank intervention.

"It's obvious that from the comments we've had from Berlin, the central banks are very committed to seeing the currency market remain stable at least for the short term," said Valerie Walker, vice president and corporate foreign exchange manager with Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

The three-day joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank concluded Thursday in Berlin with statements that the world economy is on the right track and a reaffirmation of current strategies to reduce the \$1.2 trillion Third World debt.

The dollar rose to 1.822 DM at the close, from 1.878 at Wednesday's close, while it crept up to 134.35 yen from 134.25.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Advanced to 134.425 yen from 134.075.

The U.S. currency also rose to 1.5940 Swiss francs from 1.5913 and to 6.4055 French francs from 6.3930, while the British pound dipped to \$1.6820 from Wednesday's \$1.6900.

In London earlier, the dollar firmed, but dealers remained wary of possible central bank intervention.

No open-market intervention was detected in Europe, as the dollar moved in a narrow range. The American currency was fixed higher in Frankfurt at 1.8113 Deutsche marks, the first sale by the central bank since Monday.

The dollar rose to 1.822 DM at the close, from 1.878 at Wednesday's close, while it crept up to 134.35 yen from 134.25.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar advanced to 1.5935 from Wednesday's 1.5902, and it firmed to 6.4035 French francs from

6.3938. The dollar also firmed slightly against the British pound, which dipped to \$1.6825 at the close from \$1.6855.

That the dollar merely built on gains made overnight on news of the Soviet meeting was a measure both of the market's dullness and the degree of support the dollar continues to attract, dealers said.

Although the IMF meeting ended without any official guidance over what sort of ranges the Group of Seven industrialized countries judges acceptable for the dollar, dealers see the 1.89 DM area as sensitive.

Some contrasted recent intervention around that level with a comment by the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, just before the meeting, that 1.86 DM was "bang in the Louvre range."

Some dealers speculated that the dollar ranges agreed 19 months ago as part of the Louvre Accord among the leading industrial democracies might have been adjusted downwards. These ranges have never been disclosed.

David Morrison, chief international economist at the U.S. securities house, Goldman, Sachs & Co., said it was conceivable that the Group of Seven might have adjusted its ranges to take account of inflation differentials.



Taiwan Stocks Dive on Tax Change News

TAIPEI, Taiwan — As investors in Taipei watched in dismay, stock prices in Taiwan plunged on Thursday, the first day of trading after the government announced it would tax stock profits next year.

Brokerage firms were flooded with orders to sell, but there were few buyers when the market opened after a four-day holiday for an autumn festival.

The government said Saturday that stock sales of more than 3 million Taiwan dollars (\$105,000) a year would have to be reported on income tax returns and be taxed at up to a 50 percent rate.

IMF: Japan Takes Stand in Berlin

(Continued from first finance page)

ently from you. And we do want them to be an independent player."

Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, said the policies of cooperation and coordination among the Group of Seven nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — "does not mean we can only act with the previous accord of the others."

IMF: Japan Takes Stand in Berlin

(Continued from first finance page)

He said that "we remain free to determine our positions."

A senior French official said, "Japan has embarked on a strategy to have the international monetary system progressively become a multicurrency system and not a facto dollar system."

IMF: Japan Takes Stand in Berlin

(Continued from first finance page)

The official, who welcomed the change, said it was the natural result of the process of coordination and cooperation that began with the Plaza Accord among the industrial nations in September 1985.

"What we are registering now is the normal consequence of the recognition that we have all begun to cooperate," he said, which implies that "you cannot ignore the consensus of others."

IMF: Japan Takes Stand in Berlin

(Continued from first finance page)

But, he added, "we all recognize that the United States will continue to exert a major influence."

Conable Defends Bank Mr. Conable, the head of the World Bank, said Thursday that "demonstrators should not blame his institution for the poverty in the world," United Press International reported from West Berlin.

NISSAN: French Move to Curb U.K.-Made Nissan Cars Criticized by EC

(Continued from page 1)

to a Trade and Industry Department spokesman.

Nissan, Japan's second-largest car manufacturer, plans to begin exporting its British-built Bluebird to France, Italy and seven other Continental countries next week.

But it appealed for last-minute help from London when France showed no sign of relaxing its stiff opposition.

"The French government cannot stop us," said Toshi Yasuda, spokesman for Nissan Motor Co. in Tokyo. "The Bluebird is an EC make, they've got to prove otherwise."

"There is no change to our plans whatsoever to export to continental Europe beginning in October. We will export to France," Toshi Yasuda, Nissan Motor Co. spokesman.

Nissan is the only major Japanese auto group to have established a plant of its own in Europe. From its Sunderland plant, near Newcastle in England's northeast, the group planned to export as many as

40,000 Bluebirds each year to continental Europe by 1992.

This year, the Sunderland plant is expected to produce 55,000 Bluebirds, of which 10,000 will be exported by year-end, said Mr. Yasuda.

Nissan claimed it has achieved 70 percent European content for the British-built Bluebirds, but said

"The only community regulation affecting the issue is that the substantial manufacturing operation should have taken place in a community country," a department spokesman said.

While Britain itself restricts Japanese auto imports to 11 percent of its domestic market, it regards the Sunderland-built cars sold by Nissan

as British and therefore European. French Embassy officials in London were not available for comment.

Industry analysts in London said that the government's rally to the principle of an open European market was not the only basis for its defense of the Nissan case. "Britain had to stand behind the Japanese on this one," said John

Lawson, a senior European auto industry analyst with Nomura Securities in London, "because the government had promised implicitly that it would do so when it agreed terms for Nissan to set up its original plant in Sunderland."

"In that agreement," said Mr. Lawson, "the government was providing a guarantee that those Nissan sedans would be viewed as British cars and would therefore be fully exportable to the rest of the European Community. Indeed, there is no European law which will uphold what the French are doing with their 80 percent decree."

With the European-wide debate about dismantling trade barriers having gathered pace over the past two years, Mr. Lawson said, the governments of France, Italy and Spain apparently have sought new avenues — including the local-content clause — to limit Japanese competition in the ramp to 1992.

Spain, for the time being, allows no Japanese imports into its fiercely competitive home market.

At the Paris Car Show on Wednesday, Yutaka Kume, the president of Nissan, said that his company is planning to base 25 percent of its total production overseas by the early 1990s.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 29, 1988

A large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes categories like AL-MAL GROUP, DIT INVESTMENT FUND, and various international equity and bond funds.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Features a large image of a globe and text promoting a subscription offer. Includes a coupon form with fields for name, address, and subscription details.



# Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Change
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABC	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABD	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABE	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABF	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Change
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABA	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABB	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABC	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABD	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABE	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABF	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2

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134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2

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134 1/2	134	ABE	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABF	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Change
134 1/2	134	ABA	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABB	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABC	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABD	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABE	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABF	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Change
134 1/2	134	ABA	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABB	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABC	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABD	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABE	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABF	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABG	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABH	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABI	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABJ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABK	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABL	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABM	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABN	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABO	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABP	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABQ	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABR	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABS	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABT	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABU	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABV	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABW	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABX	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABY	11	100	100	+1/2
134 1/2	134	ABZ	11	100	100	+1/2



## The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story—or even more—is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along. That's why the International Herald Tribune—constantly alert to the needs of busy executives—had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year. Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slim-metal attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow 30 days for delivery.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division,  
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Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

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30-9-88

### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Chrysler 7 1/2	7 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 8 1/2	8 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 9 1/2	9 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 10 1/2	10 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 11 1/2	11 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 12 1/2	12 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 13 1/2	13 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 14 1/2	14 1/2	10/15	100.00	100.00
Chrysler 15 1/2	15 1/2	10/15	100.00	100



**Thursday's OTC Prices**

NASDAQ CRIPSES AS OF 4 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the A.P. consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a week.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE Ratio	High	Low	4 P.M. Close	Net Chg.
14 1/2	13 1/2	AAV	5.0	23	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
15 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	5.0	23	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
16 1/2	15 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	16 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
18 1/2	17 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
19 1/2	18 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/2	19 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	20 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
22 1/2	21 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
23 1/2	22 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2
24 1/2	23 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
25 1/2	24 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
26 1/2	25 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	26 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
28 1/2	27 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2
31 1/2	30 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+ 1/2
32 1/2	31 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
33 1/2	32 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2
34 1/2	33 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2
35 1/2	34 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/2
36 1/2	35 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2
37 1/2	36 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
38 1/2	37 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1/2
39 1/2	38 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
41 1/2	40 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
42 1/2	41 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
43 1/2	42 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1/2
44 1/2	43 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/2
45 1/2	44 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+ 1/2
46 1/2	45 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	+ 1/2
47 1/2	46 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/2
48 1/2	47 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+ 1/2
49 1/2	48 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/2
50 1/2	49 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1/2
51 1/2	50 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/2
52 1/2	51 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/2
53 1/2	52 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	+ 1/2
54 1/2	53 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
55 1/2	54 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+ 1/2
56 1/2	55 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	+ 1/2
57 1/2	56 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1/2
58 1/2	57 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	+ 1/2
59 1/2	58 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+ 1/2
60 1/2	59 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/2
61 1/2	60 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+ 1/2
62 1/2	61 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	+ 1/2
63 1/2	62 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	+ 1/2
64 1/2	63 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	+ 1/2
65 1/2	64 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	+ 1/2
66 1/2	65 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1/2
67 1/2	66 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1/2
68 1/2	67 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+ 1/2
69 1/2	68 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	+ 1/2
70 1/2	69 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1/2
71 1/2	70 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1/2
72 1/2	71 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2
73 1/2	72 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	+ 1/2
74 1/2	73 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	74 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	+ 1/2
76 1/2	75 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	+ 1/2
77 1/2	76 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1/2
78 1/2	77 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/2
79 1/2	78 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	+ 1/2
80 1/2	79 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	+ 1/2
81 1/2	80 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1/2
82 1/2	81 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2
83 1/2	82 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1/2
84 1/2	83 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
85 1/2	84 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	+ 1/2
86 1/2	85 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/2
87 1/2	86 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/2
88 1/2	87 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1/2
89 1/2	88 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+ 1/2
90 1/2	89 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	90 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	+ 1/2
92 1/2	91 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	92 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	93 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	94 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1/2
96 1/2	95 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	96 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	97 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	98 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE Ratio	High	Low	4 P.M. Close	Net Chg.
14 1/2	13 1/2	AAV	5.0	23	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
15 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	5.0	23	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
16 1/2	15 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	16 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
18 1/2	17 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
19 1/2	18 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/2	19 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	20 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
22 1/2	21 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
23 1/2	22 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2
24 1/2	23 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
25 1/2	24 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
26 1/2	25 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	26 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
28 1/2	27 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
30 1/2	29 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2
31 1/2	30 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+ 1/2
32 1/2	31 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
33 1/2	32 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2
34 1/2	33 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2
35 1/2	34 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/2
36 1/2	35 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2
37 1/2	36 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
38 1/2	37 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1/2
39 1/2	38 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
41 1/2	40 1/2	AAJ	5.0	23	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
42 1/2	41 1/2	AAK	5.0	23	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
43 1/2	42 1/2	AAH	5.0	23	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1/2
44 1/2	43 1/2	AAI	5.0	23	45 1/2	44 1/2		



SPORTS

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Warning to Quarterbacks: NFL Rule May Cause Pain

By Neil H. Greenberger
WASHINGTON — There seems to be a plot to knock off the quarterbacks of the National Football League. When all the suspects are gathered, the people whose main interest is to protect the key player on each team are being fingered as the same ones responsible for so many NFL quarterbacks watching 1988 games from the sidelines.

Blue Jays Win 1-0 to Frustrate Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — With four days of play remaining in the regular season, four teams still held shreds of hope that they could catch Boston and win the American League East title.



Momentum put Boston's Marty Barrett beyond second base but he stole it away against Toronto.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP
Kelly Gruber lofted an eighth-inning sacrifice fly to lift the Toronto Blue Jays to a 1-0 victory and three-game series sweep.

for his 18th victory for Chicago. The game drew only 5,678 fans, the smallest crowd of the season at Olympic Stadium.

threw a six-bitter to beat Cincinnati. Braves 4, Astros 3: In Atlanta, pinch hitter Andres Thomas singled home Dion James from second with one out in the 17th inning for the Atlanta victory. (AP, UPI)

MEDALS

Table showing medal counts for various countries at the Olympics, including Soviet Union, East Germany, and others.

TRACK AND FIELD

Table showing results for various track and field events, including 100m, 200m, and 400m sprints.

Contrite, Japan's Oh Quits

New York Times Service
TOKYO — Japan's legendary home run star, Sadaharu Oh, admitted Thursday what many American ballplayers discovered before him: Great hitters do not necessarily make great managers.

national League, in San Diego, Orel Hershey of Los Angeles pitched 10 shutout innings to increase his scoreless-innings streak to a major league record of 59.

for his 18th victory for Chicago. The game drew only 5,678 fans, the smallest crowd of the season at Olympic Stadium.

threw a six-bitter to beat Cincinnati. Braves 4, Astros 3: In Atlanta, pinch hitter Andres Thomas singled home Dion James from second with one out in the 17th inning for the Atlanta victory. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Table showing scores for various baseball games, including Toronto Blue Jays vs Boston Red Sox and Chicago Cubs vs St. Louis Cardinals.

OPENING OF THE CHAMP DE MARS, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY

Advertisement for Buffalo Bill's Wild West, featuring a large image of Buffalo Bill and text describing the show's opening and ticket information.

Advertisement for 'A CENTURY OF NEWS' book, highlighting its content from 1887 to 1987 and its availability in bookstores.

Advertisement for Galignani's bookstores and stationery, listing various titles and services available.

Advertisement for 'A CENTURY OF NEWS' book, providing details about the book's format and price.

Advertisement for 'MARCHÉ' Paris, featuring a fashion illustration and text about the store's offerings.

WOMEN'S 200 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 200m sprint event.

WOMEN'S 400 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 400m sprint event.

WOMEN'S 800 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 800m sprint event.

WOMEN'S 1500 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 1500m sprint event.

WOMEN'S 5000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 5000m event.

WOMEN'S 10000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 10000m event.

WOMEN'S 20000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 20000m event.

WOMEN'S 30000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 30000m event.

WOMEN'S 40000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 40000m event.

WOMEN'S 50000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 50000m event.

WOMEN'S 60000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 60000m event.

WOMEN'S 70000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 70000m event.

WOMEN'S 80000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 80000m event.

WOMEN'S 90000 METERS

Table showing results for the women's 90000m event.

Advertisement for Brentano's bookstores and stationery, listing various titles and services available.

Advertisement for Grand Hotel de Vevey, highlighting its location and amenities.

Advertisement for Grand Hotel Pierre & Voir, highlighting its location and amenities.

Advertisement for Pneu Michelin, highlighting their tires and services.

Advertisement for Automobilsts, highlighting their car services and parts.

Advertisement for Transition, highlighting their services and products.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, including contact information and subscription details.

Advertisement for Transition, highlighting their services and products.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, including contact information and subscription details.

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# SPORTS / 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS



Stojana Golc of Yugoslavia, far left, and Victoria Bullett of the United States grappled for the basketball. Daley Thompson of Britain was left hanging as his pole snapped and Florence Griffith Joyner was in a spin, at the hands of her husband, after winning the 200 meters.

## Griffith Joyner Shatters 200 World Mark Twice

**By Frank Litsky**  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — After six days of Olympic track and field, the leaders in women's gold medals were three of the world's great powers: Al Joyner's family, with 4; East Germany, with 3, and the Soviet Union, with 2.

Al Joyner, the 1984 Olympic champion in the triple jump, did not make the U.S. team this time. His wife and his sister did, and each has won two gold medals.

Thursday, his wife, Florence Griffith Joyner, won the 200-meter dash and twice in 100 minutes broke the world record, running 21.56 seconds and then 21.34. His sister, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, rallied to win the long jump at 24 feet, 3 3/4 inches (7.43 meters).

Thursday's only non-Joyner-family gold medalists were East Germans: Christian Schenk in the decathlon with 8,488 points and Martina Hellmann in the women's discus at 237.2.

Schenk's teammate, Torsten Voss, got the silver with 8,399 points and Canadian Dave Steen got the bronze with 8,328.

Daley Thompson of Britain, the 1980 and 1984 decathlon champion, finished fourth with 8,306 points, missing a medal by 22. He injured a leg in the pole vault when his fiberglass pole snapped in midjump.

Thompson, trying to become the first man to win the title in three Olympics, said tearfully: "I was really upset."

Tim Bright of the United States set a world decathlon record by pole-vauling 18-9 1/4 and finished seventh with 8,216 points. The old record, 19-5 1/2, was held by Thierry Vigneron of France.

Florence Griffith Joyner won her semifinal by four meters, wiping out

a world record that had stood for nine years, the 21.71 set by Marina Koch of East Germany. Then she won the final by four meters. Never before had a sprinter, man or woman, destroyed world records with such abandon and apparent ease.

Griffith Joyner seemed to be breezing in the semifinal. She said she ran all out in the final, but she did not seem to be. With 10 meters to go, that lovely smile appeared.

Grace Jackson of Jamaica, a regular on the American indoor circuit, closed fast to win the 200-meter silver medal in 21.72.

Heike Drechsler of East Germany was blitzed from both sides. She was second to Joyner-Kersey in the long jump, at 23-3/4, with the world record holder, Galina Chistyakova of the Soviet Union, third at 23-4. Then Drechsler won the bronze medal behind Griffith Joyner in the 200, timed in 21.95. She also was the bronze medalist Sunday when Griffith Joyner won the 100.

"They're very strong athletes," said Drechsler. "They deserve their medals."

Some skeptics say they do not. Griffith Joyner is 5-6 and 130 pounds (59 kilograms), Joyner-Kersey 5-10 and 150. Both are trim, but they have the muscles of body-builders, and there have been rumors all week that one or the other has tested positive for drugs.

The International Olympic Committee and the U.S. Olympic Committee reported that both passed the drug tests they took after their first gold medals.

"I don't use drugs," said Joyner-Kersey.

"I have never used drugs," said Griffith Joyner.

Joaquim Cruz of Brazil, the men's 800-meter gold medalist in 1984 and silver medalist here, apparently dis-

agrees. In an interview in Portuguese shown on Brazilian television, he said of Griffith Joyner, "In 1984, you could see an extremely feminine person, but today she looks more like a man than a woman." Of Joyner-Kersey, he said, "She looks like a gorilla. These people must be doing something not normal to gain all those muscles."

When Al Joyner heard of their remarks, he was angry. His father, Alfred Joyner, was livid. They went to the Olympic Village and found Cruz. After a discussion, Cruz and his coach, Luiz de Oliveira, drove to the downtown hotel where Joyner-Kersey and Griffith Joyner were staying. At the hotel, Cruz met with Alfred Joyner and Calvin Brown, who is an assistant to Bob Kersey, Joyner-Kersey's husband and coach.

Cruz told them he had been misquoted, not an easy feat because he was quoting himself.

Two-time defending world champion Hellmann led a 1-2 East German finish in the women's discus at 235-10, both topping the Olympic record. Tzvetanka Hristova of Bulgaria won the bronze at 228-10.

In other events, Sydney Marce of the United States advanced to the men's 5,000-meter final, while teammates Steve Scott, Jeff Atkinson and Mark Deady gained the men's 1,500-meter semifinals; Mary Decker-Slaney and Kim Callagher moved up to the women's 1,500-meter final; Gail Devers-Roberts made it to the women's 100-meter hurdles semifinals and Louise Ritter to the women's high jump final.

The big names made it through the preliminary heats in the men's 1,500, including Morocco's Said Aoudia, Britain's Peter Elliott and Steve Cram, and Cruz.

## 6 American Boxers Will Fight for Gold

**Michael Wilton**  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — There were days, Ken Adams can now admit, when he wondered if it was within reason to put together a respectable U.S. boxing team in time for the Olympics.

In addition to two coaching changes forced by his own suspension and reinstatement and infighting among officials within the amateur boxing hierarchy, people were saying that the team was pretty much composed of a bunch of bums, anyway.

So there sat Adams on Thursday night, with six of his boxers in the gold medal round, the captain of a ship that got itself on the right course when a month ago it seemed destined to sink.

Andrew Maynard, who advanced to the light heavyweight final, said, "It looked impossible, but he mastered the situation and here we are, half the team fighting for the gold."

The U.S. boxing team is accepting apologies. No other nation has six boxers fighting for gold.

The six are Michael Carbajal, Kennedy McKinney, Roy Jones, Andrew Maynard, Ray Mercer and Riddick Bowe.

They were among eight U.S. fighters who made the semifinal matches, with all of them assured of winning at least a bronze medal. Only two, Kenny Gould, a welterweight, and Romalis Ellis, a lightweight, lost.

Maynard and Bowe were nearly eliminated Thursday night in their semifinal bouts, but both came back from knockdowns to score convincing victories.

Maynard, a light heavyweight, was knocked down by Henryk Petrich of Poland with five seconds left in the first round. But Maynard

## Kurlovich Sets Olympic Mark By Lifting 462.5 Kilograms

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

SEOUL — Alexander Kurlovich of the Soviet Union lifted more weight on Thursday than anyone in Olympic history.

He won the gold medal in the super-heavyweight class by heaving an Olympic record 212.5 kilograms (466 1/2 pounds) in the snatch and an Olympic record of 462.5 kilograms overall. The overall total was 10 kilograms short of his world record total.

China, the 1984 Olympic champions, clinched the bronze by beating Japan, 15-13, 15-6, 15-6.

Makharbek Khadarov of the Soviet Union beat Akira Ota of Japan on a technical fall at 3:27 of their six-minute bout to win the gold medal at 90 kilograms in freestyle wrestling.

Ota won the silver. Kim Tae Woo of South Korea defeated Gabor Toth of Hungary for the bronze.

John Smith of the United States shut out Stephan Sarkissian of the Soviet Union, 4-0, to win the gold medal at 62 kilograms. Sarkissian won the silver medal and Simeon Chetev of Bulgaria beat Akbar Fallah of Iran, 5-2, for the bronze.

Takashi Kobayashi of Japan defeated Ivan Zvonov of Bulgaria, 16-4, to win the gold medal at 68 kilograms. Sergei Karamatchakov of the Soviet Union stopped Tim Vanni of the United States, 3-1, to win the bronze.

Hungary revived memories of its saber glory days by collecting the team title.

The Hungarians, who won 46 successive Olympic matches in the event between 1928 and 1964, defeated the Soviet Union, 67-64, on the number of hits after they had finished tied at eight victories each.

The bronze medal went to Italy, which edged France, 64-63, on hits.

The South Korean women's handball team won the host country's fourth gold medal by beating the Soviet Union, 21-19. Norway

took the silver medal and the Soviets, champions in 1976 and 1980, the bronze.

Hikari Sasaki of Japan won the gold medal in the 55-kilogram division of women's judo by defeating Brigitte Deydier of France.

Deydier received the silver medal in the demonstration event, and Park Ji Young of South Korea and Roswitha Hartl of Austria won bronze medals.

In the men's competition, Peter Seisenbacher of Austria captured the gold medal in the 86-kilogram division by beating Vladimir Chetakov of the Soviet Union.

Chetakov took the silver medal and Ben Spijkers of the Netherlands and Akimoto Osako of Japan each earned a bronze as semifinalists.

Jiang Jialing of China and Jan Ove Waldner of Sweden were upset in table tennis.

Jiang, No. 1 in the world, was beaten by Erik Lindh of Sweden, 16-21, 21-12, 21-13, 22-20; Waldner, ranked No. 2, lost to Kim Ki Taik of South Korea, 17-21, 21-17, 20-22, 21-17, 21-18.

Lindh said, "I was under no pressure at all. He is the world champion, the No. 1, so the pressure was all on him."

Darrell Pace of the United States, a two-time gold medalist; came from behind and topped the list of 12 qualifiers in the men's individual archery event.

Denise Parker, the youngest American athlete at the Olympics, was eliminated from the singles competition. Parker, 14, bowed out saying, "It was just my day. My hits in the 50-meter range just killed me."

(Reuters, AFP, UPI, AP)

## It's 'Blood, Sweat and Cheers'

**By Christine Brennan**  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Florence Griffith Joyner looked at the scoreboard at the Olympic Stadium and saw what she always expected to see, another world record. She fell to her knees, put her face to the track, mouthed a prayer of thanks, was lifted off the ground by her husband and spun several times and went off with her family to tell the world how and why she is as great as she is.

In this Olympics, in this week, the how and why were important. Griffith Joyner, the greatest woman sprinter the world has ever seen, dropped 37/100ths of a second off the nine-year-old 200-meter world record in two races within two hours Thursday.

Just as she had done with the 100-meter record at the U.S. trials in July, Griffith Joyner came almost out of nowhere to not simply slip under the record, but to smash it effortlessly.

These things rarely happen in the numbers, ordered world of track and field, and when they do, some wonder why.

Griffith Joyner offers many reasons. A silver medalist in the 200 in 1984, she finally gained power through weight lifting to blast out of the starting blocks. Griffith Joyner is 5 feet, 6 1/2 inches (1.72 meters) and weighs 130 pounds (59 kilograms), but she is able to squat 320 pounds.

"If you think like running like a man, you have to train like a man, and weights are the main factor," she said.

Although she has been a world-class athlete for nearly a decade, Griffith Joyner, 28, just now has begun to figure out how to run the race she won Thursday, the tricky 200, which is run first on a curve, then on a straightaway.

"She told me after the semifinal, 'I finally know how to run it,'" Joyner said his wife told him between her two record runs.

She also had the very best in coaching; first her brother-in-law, Bobby Kersey, now her husband, Al. Kersey is one of the premier coaches in track and field; Joyner, the brother of Jackie Joyner-Kersey, a double gold medalist, won the 1984 gold medal in the triple jump and still races his wife.

"She beats me," Joyner said. "She has the family record in the 100: 10.49 seconds to my 10.50. I want it back."

Some have wondered if there is not another reason why Griffith Joyner has won every race this summer with ease, why she can look like she isn't trying and set a world record, why she is cutting hundreds of seconds off time-honored records.

In the wake of the disqualification of Ben Johnson for steroid use, Griffith Joyner's name has been thrown around with reckless abandon as one who might come tumbling down next. Griffith Joyner was whisked from here to there and never answered the so-called drug question after winning her second gold medal.

But her husband and coach, Al Joyner, took it on several times.

"There's a lot of envy and jealousy when someone does well," Joyner said. "All it is is hard work. It's a shame people don't believe in hard work anymore. But today, it's all blood, sweat and cheers."

The rumors were particularly bad the night after Johnson was stripped of his medal. "The rumors were said," Joyner said. "It hurt Flo because I know how much it affected her parents and my parents."

Her drug test from her 100-meter victory presumably was negative, and off she went to prove everyone wrong again.

The 200 meters always has been Griffith Joyner's race; she only recently came to it and conquered the 100. Back when she was known exclusively for her long, curving freestyle, she ran one mean 200, and

won the silver medal in Los Angeles because of it.

Between Olympics, she thought about quitting. A year and a half ago, she was 13 pounds overweight and working as a customer service representative for a bank in Los Angeles. She finally decided to return to training and began to lower her times toward her rendezvous with the Olympics.

The only bad thing about what Griffith Joyner does is that it happens so fast one can't savor it before it's over. She is so quick she doesn't look quick. In the semifinal, she ran her race in 21.56 seconds, .15 of a second better than the world record of 21.71 held by the East German, Marina Koch. In the final about 90 minutes later, she lowered the record to 21.34.

Joyner watched his wife run the semifinal from the curve. He watched the final from the finish line.

"If I see the smile, I know I can relax because she's going to win the gold medal," Joyner said.

Did he ever see that smile. She opened her mouth and yelped into the wind as she saw her time clicking to another world record on the scoreboard.

"I think she can run much faster," Kersey said. "When she improved in the 100 meters, she put herself in a new realm in the 200 meters. She combines God-given talent with quarter-mile strength. She's not an overnight sensation. She's finally put speed, strength and endurance together."

## Joyner-Kersey Says Rumors Spread on Drug Use 'Hurt'

**Agence France-Press**

SEOUL — American track star Jackie Joyner-Kersey, reacting with emotion to rumors that she was taking drugs, said Thursday that they had nearly cost her her dramatic long-jump victory over Heike Drechsler of East Germany.

"I did not get to sleep until well after 2 in the morning today thinking about the rumors, and I could not eat any breakfast," the visibly upset Joyner-Kersey said after the gold medal ceremony.

The rumors about Joyner-Kersey, 26, who won the heptathlon title with a world record last week, swept the Athletics Village following the disqualification of Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson.

"I haven't used drugs," Joyner-Kersey said firmly. "The things I have accomplished over the years just take a lot of time and a lot of work."

The rumors, she said, "hurt me because I am trying to concentrate and people come up with these rumors."

Her sister-in-law, Florence Griffith Joyner, who on Thursday afternoon twice broke the world record as she won the women's 200-meter dash, also has been the subject of drug rumors.

"I don't know why people have been after us," said Joyner-Kersey. "I don't feel that every time an athlete breaks a world record their performance should be questioned," she said. "First you should allow the athlete to go through the drug testing procedure before you start spreading rumors."

## The Ups and Downs of Boxing

**By Tony Kornheiser**  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Between rounds, Kenny Gould's father and coach, Nate, stands up and gives hand signals to his son.

If Roy Jones Jr. is having a problem, he can seek counsel from his coach, a former professional boxer, Roy Jones Sr.

Michael Carbajal's coach is his older brother, Danny, who always has the same front-row seat at the boxing venue.

At last count, Todd Foster's entourage was eight: coach, mother, father, sister, brother, uncle, fiancée, and future father-in-law, each one with an opinion.

Ken Adams, the official U.S. boxing coach — the one whose authority might be undermined by all these satellite coaches orbiting around his major — suspected Kelle Banks' problem was that he didn't have a personal coach with him.

Only in boxing do you have such a pack of foxes allowed near the chicken coop. Can you imagine John Thompson allowing fathers and brothers and hang-around guys into the U.S. team's basketball practice every day?

And how about that wild \$100-a-man "Quickest KO" pool that Riddick Bowe revealed? How do you think Bobby Knight would react if the Indiana basketball players each kicked in \$100 for a "Top Scorer" pool? Do you think he'd understand when they started gunning without any regard for the game plan? He'd throw a sofa at those guys.

**GAMES ANALYSIS**

Boxing is so wild, they ought to put it on a leash. The coaches don't want it that way but it's such an individual sport with a semicentennial tradition of personal management that it's unavoidable.

"I don't want a guy looking into the stands when we're working in the corner," Adams said. "But if a boxer has someone he can relate to, that can help. So I kind of welcome the help."

Help? Kenny Gould's father complained after Gould was outpointed by a Frenchman on Thursday: "They put somebody not qualified in Kenny's corner."

This is help?

Todd Foster's coach, Kenny Weldon, accused Adams of misunderstanding Foster's talent and using the worst possible strategy when Foster was whacked around by an Australian.

With coaches like this, who needs biased judging?

However, Hank Johnson, an assistant coach, bristled at the suggestion that discipline has been compromised by the unofficial coaches.

"We're the coaches, and everyone else knows where they stand," he said, proudly adding, "our record speaks for itself."

And that's the amazing thing.

With gale force winds whipping through the boxing tent — from revolving coaches to the opening days' disasters of Kelle Banks getting knocked stiff as a starched collar and Anthony Hembrich missing the bus — Adams and Co. have kept the wash on the line.

Eight of 12 U.S. boxers will win medals. Six have a chance for gold. "We shut everybody out," Adams crowed. "Nobody can say nothing."

On Thursday, Carbajal, Kennedy McKinney, Ray Mercer, Andrew Maynard, Jones and Bowe all won.

McKinney, our contact with the spirit world, stopped Thailand's Phajol Hooslan in round two, and later revealed he'd had a vision.

"Me and Coach Johnson were in the dressing room warming up — hitting the mitts — and I told him, 'I'm gonna knock this guy out in the first round.' He asked me why, and I told him it was because I dreamed it, it's déjà vu."

Mercer had a short program, too, drawing a big, soft and seemingly terrified Dutchman named Arnold "The Towering Tulp" Vanderzijde and spinning him round and round like a windmill in the second round.

"We knew going in that he didn't have a heart, and I was gonna take what little heart he had," Mercer said, all but picking the bones from his teeth.

Maynard weathered a surprise knockout in round one with Henryk Petrich, then pulverized the Pole's midsection, prompting his concern to throw in the towel before round three.

But, as usual, Bowe's performance was the showstopper. He didn't throw a punch at the Soviet super-heavyweight, Alexander Mirchotchenko, in round one — an interesting, but flawed strategy for a boxer — took two kneeling eight counts from the Soviet's body shots; a third would have been automatic outkicks.

Bowe then fought the next two rounds like the Soviet had killed his dog. "You know I think I'm the greatest," Bowe grandly said. "It was quite embarrassing. The Greatest on the canvas, when he knocked me down, I got flashbacks, I started seeing Brownsville: guys holding pistols, guys selling crack. I didn't get up to go back to that. So I had to get up and do away with him."

Bowe was feeling real good that he'd won, and so was Maynard. Questions were flying about the upcoming finals, and suddenly Bowe was imitating the Marvin Hagler commercial, pronouncing rather Britishly, "I've got to get the gold. Anything less would be uncivilized."

## U.S. Women Defeat Yugoslavia, 77-70, to Win Basketball Gold

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

SEOUL — There were no boycotts to diminish the victory, no home court advantage such as the U.S. women enjoyed in Los Angeles in 1984.

They became the Olympic gold medal winners in Seoul on Thursday because they were far and away the best women's basketball team in the world. The United States defeated Yugoslavia, 77-70, to win its second consecutive gold medal.

The American men's team, meanwhile, playing for less than Olympic gold for the first time, won the bronze medal with a 78-49 victory over Australia.

Anne Donovan, a 6-foot-8-inch (2-meter) center, came off the bench to give the women's team a needed boost late in the first half, and Teresa Edwards scored 14 of her team-leading 18 points in the second half, staking the Americans to a 14-point lead.

Coach Kay Yow had benched Donovan three games ago because she wanted to go with a quicker, smaller lineup.

But late in the first half, Razija Mujanovic and

## Men Beat Australia, Settle for Bronze Medal

Polona Dornik, Yugoslavia's hulking post players, kept wearing out the U.S. in the low post.

Yow turned to Donovan and told her to join the lineup. She responded by sparking the team's best streak of the day. A turnaround jumper by Donovan tied the score at 32. Then she made two steals, the second leading to a fast break lay-up by Bridgette Gordan.

Donovan then was fouled after getting an offensive rebound, and made the two free throws that put the United States ahead, 36-32. Moments later, her short baseline jumper gave the Americans a six-point lead.

Edwards found her game when it became necessary. Her driving lay-up and 15-foot jumper increased the U.S. lead to 56-44 midway through the second half.

The U.S. women did what the American men couldn't: repeat as gold medalists. And the women did it without two players they all thought would be

available. Cheryl Miller and Clarissa Davis, who suffered knee injuries.

An 82-76 semifinal loss to the Soviet Union ended any dreams of a 10th gold medal for the men. In 88 Olympic games, the only U.S. losses have been the two to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia meet Friday for the gold medal.

The trademark pressure defense of Coach John Thompson's teams, which was so effective in the six victories here before the Soviet loss, was back against Australia as the U.S. team forced 16 turnovers in the first half and held the Australians to just 20 shots.

The game was extremely physical and it appeared a number of times that a fight might break out. But no punches were exchanged.

Mitch Richmond, Dan Majette and David Robin-

son each scored 12 points for the United States, while Andrew Gaze led Australia with 17.

The U.S. team led at halftime, 52-29, and the closest the Australians got in the second half was 56-55 with 15:54 to play.

Cosch John Thompson stormed the sideline, criticizing and encouraging and doing the things he normally does, which surprised many in attendance. "I purposely wanted to be extremely emotional," Thompson said. "These kids played hard and the played well. I told them the did not need to go out on an empty note."

"No matter how you look at it statistically, we made one mistake. It was a big mistake."

"The people who like you will sympathize with you," he said. "Those people who don't like you will criticize you. I would never have accepted this responsibility if I didn't think I could handle it either way."

The fourth-place finish was the best ever for Australia, whose previous best was seventh in 1984.

(NYT, WP, AP)



BOOKS

HONEST GRAFT: Big Money and the American Political Process

By Brooks Jackson. 337 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Larry J. Sabato

Of all the words ever spoken about politics, none are more honest than those of Vito Marcullo, a longtime alderman in Mayor Daley's Chicago machine who once explained his political goals this way: "I just want to help my friends and shaft my enemies."

And that is really the essence of Brooks Jackson's new book about campaign finance. Political action committees, party chairmen and wealthy individuals are rewarding friends and punishing enemies with a common tool — money — and there is a great deal more of it in the political process with each year.

finance reform legislation to the elaborate Democratic courting of business lobbyists — represent shrewd reportage, and they explode some myths. For instance, contrary to the carefully contrived cover story of incumbent congressmen, money is not simply thrust into their reluctant hands by nefarious interest groups; the cash is eagerly solicited at every opportunity and occasionally demanded by legislators who have become equally skilled shakedown artists. And both parties are equally guilty of the infractions. Republicans got a head start, but Democrats have been working overtime to catch up.

Having perceptively described the problems, Jackson turns, disappointingly briefly, to what ought to be done to remedy them. By and large, his agenda for reform is persuasive, if not original. He rightly opposes spending limits for congressional candidates because the ceilings would inevitably be set so low by the incumbents in Congress that challengers could not compete. His idea of a payroll check-off for the parties is an especially intriguing one, though I suspect a tax check-off or add-on is more practical.

Jackson's agenda isn't perfect, and there are a few truly awful suggestions. He would outlaw all gifts from people outside a candidate's state. This wrongly assumes that all congressmen are equal when in fact only a few congressmen on one or two committees often control what happens in a given policy area. Jackson gets carried away with harsh rhetoric about political action committees and demands that PAC contributions be banned outright. Not only is this probably unconstitutional, but it would just force PAC money into less accountable channels.

But more often than not Jackson's reforms are on target. He admits that "Washington insiders will find these suggestions hopelessly utopian and doomed to instant rejection." One cannot dispute this. Yet Jackson proves convincingly that the insiders' money system is in many ways revolting and corrupt, structured to satisfy the unbounded selfishness and greed of the incumbent privileged and to deprive citizens of real choice in campaigns.

Larry J. Sabato, the author of "The Party's Just Begun: Shaping Political Parties for America's Future," wrote this for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 29

Table with columns for Amsterdam, Zurich, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Singapore, London, Frankfurt, Milan, Stockholm, Paris, and Sydney. Each column lists various stock indices and their closing prices.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

QUICK wits in the post-mortem have little impact on the score, but they can help cover up an error. A player who can point out that a different layout would have vindicated his play can defend himself from an attacking partner. But there may be a counterattack. Consider the diagrammed deal, a theoretical exercise offered by Dr. Max Weis of Covington, Tennessee, in the "Mid-South Bridge Forum." South leads in three no-trump, and success or failure hinges on whether he can make use of dummy's diamonds. Analytically minded readers should consider whether they would prefer to play or defend. West leads a spade, and South plays low from dummy and captures the nine with the queen. He then cashes the diamond ace and leads the spade eight. West misses his chance by playing

low, and South is able to finesse the ten successfully, clear diamonds and make his game. East immediately points out that West should have put up the spade king, an entry-blocking play that defeats the contract.

Bridge hand diagram showing a deal in 3NT. Includes a bidding table with columns for South, West, North, and East, and rows for various bids like 1♠, 1♥, 1♦, 1♣, 2NT, 3NT, Pass.

WEATHER

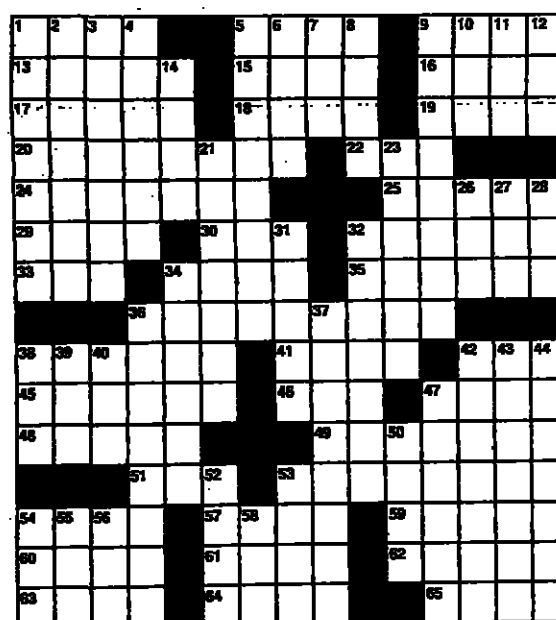
Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, and OCEANIA. Each column lists weather forecasts for various cities including London, Paris, New York, Tokyo, and Sydney.

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

Table with columns for various world markets including London, New York, Tokyo, and Sydney. Lists market indices and their values.

ACROSS

- 1 Quick study?
4 M. art colony.
10 Cared
15 Windmill sails
18 Chassis part
17 "Mother"
Kipling poem
18 Cheery and plucky
Warlocks.
19 Lecher's look
20 Humpty's big
22 The "King" (Schubert art song)
24 O.K. Kamak's merr
25 Wish-fulfilled
29 Baseball's -laughter
30 Unfledged
32 Prejudiced
33 Morning
34 Code word for "A"



PEANUTS

Peanuts comic strip panel showing characters talking about a hard question.

ANDY CAPP

Andy Capp comic strip panel showing Andy talking to a woman.

JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with a grid of letters and instructions on how to play.

BLONDIE

Blondie comic strip panel showing Blondie and Dagwood talking.

BEETLE BAILEY

Beetle Bailey comic strip panel showing Beetle Bailey and his boss.

REX MORGAN

Rex Morgan comic strip panel showing Rex Morgan talking to a woman.

GARFIELD

Garfield comic strip panel showing Garfield and Odie.

DOONESBURY

Doonesbury comic strip panel showing characters in a meeting.

WIZARD OF ID

Wizard of Id comic strip panel showing characters in a room.

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Wizard of Id comic strip panel showing characters in a room.



POSTCARD

A Literary Landmark

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service
MADRID — As José López de Matorra remembers from his teen-age years, when Ernest Hemingway was a frequent patron of Gran Café de Gijón, the American writer insisted on one rule: Tourists were not to take pictures of him.

headquarters of two Spanish literary movements, in 1898 and 1927. The restaurant was also a favorite of bullfighters, including Antonio Ordoñez, a friend of Hemingway's.

As an institution, Gijón shows something of Spain's transition from the old to the new that is viewed by many as an encroachment on a way of life. The city's intellectual habits, tastes and interests have changed.

And so has López's family; he, his sister María and a cousin run the business, and no younger members of the family seem to be interested in taking over, he said.

Gijón was founded by Gumesindo García, who came from northern Spain and named his restaurant after a city on the Bay of Biscay.

López's grandfather, Benigno López, a barber, bought it in 1913 and the café has been owned by the family since.

When Benigno died in 1922, his wife, Encarnación Fernández, ran it for 40 years. She asked family members to promise that they would never sell the restaurant to outsiders.

But the pressure to sell builds as the offers become more generous, López said.

In recent months, they have come from the owners of La Coupole, the Paris brasserie, who bid \$5.5 million after a British concern, whose name was not revealed, bid \$4 million.

"We don't want to sell," López said recently over coffee. "My grandmother lived to 103 and passed it on to her kids, and they passed it on to us."

There are also business reasons, he added candidly. If the family sold the café, it would have to pay pensions for the 31 employees, and "the government would get 20 percent of the profit," López said.

Gijón's regulars recalled the café as a meeting place for politicians, where conspiracies were hatched around its marble-top tables, and as a setting for creativity. It was a place of warmth, some of that quite literal.

One recent afternoon Alberti, the poet, who at 85 is one of the last survivors of the 1927 movement, recalled: "Many of the artists lived in small guest houses. It was warmer in the café."

Panel to Protect U.S. Film Classics

New York Times Service
President Ronald Reagan has signed legislation establishing a national film commission. The National Film Preservation Act creates a 13-member panel that could name up to 25 movies a year to be included in a national registry of classic films.

If any of the designated movies were altered, by coloring or other technologies, they would be required to have labels indicating that they had "been altered without the participation of the principal director, screenwriter or other creators."

Africans Decolonize the Comics

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

Lagos — Fresh out of an African university, young Abbie Momo bursts into tears upon learning that her parents paid the school fees with a bribe price secretly negotiated with "the notorious Chief Eza."

In Havilla, 7-year-old Shilla disappears in the woods. Her distraught parents are convinced that she has been kidnapped for ritual murder.

Faced with dramas like these, Nigerian comic-book writers are learning to shout in chorus: It sounds like a job for Captain Africa.

With a map of Africa emblazoned on his green body suit and a solar-powered cap for "super speed" flight, Captain Africa has a noble mission: To fight all evil and dark forces that threaten Africa and the whole world.

Captain Africa's arrival on Nigeria's publishing scene in 1987 is part of a trend across Africa to decolonize comics.

For years, Africans complained that the serialized stories of Tarzan and the Phantom remained popular, and a new generation of African illustrators are starting to draw and distribute their own comic books. In a continent where literacy levels are low, the illustrated African stories are increasingly popular.

Captain Africa is published by African Comics Ltd., and its president, Mbadwe Emelumba, said in an interview: "We have our own culture, our own heritage. It's important to defend against cultural colonialism."

Created by the Nigerian Captain Africa battles superstition and ignorance in dramatic situations familiar to modern African readers.

"Take 'The Bride Price,'" Emelumba said, speaking of Miss Momo's story. "It happens all the time in Africa. Parents sell their daughters off to any rich man who comes along."

The series on Captain Africa battling a gang of ritual child murderers presented readers with a drama that could have been

lifted from the tabloid newspapers of any African country. Created as a role model for urban Africans, Captain Africa lives in an airbrushed Africa, a continent of comfortable villas, clean hospitals and vacations on imaginary tropical islands.

"Gone are the days of Africans wearing raffia skirts," said Andy Akman, the Ghanaian artist who draws the imaginary superhero.

and then see their opportunity to make it financially. Down the coast in French-speaking Gabon, Richard Amvane draws a comic series that has a less didactic role. Writing under the pen name Laurent Le Vigot, he explores the dilemmas of urbanized Africans.

"Village and city — that's my theme," said Amvane, who grew up in a thatched-roof hut, one of six children of a cocoa farmer. The first in his family to learn to read and write French, Amvane fled to Libreville, the capital, in recent years.

"We think of the village all the time, but we only go back once a year," Amvane said. "We are torn. When we go back we find we are no longer used to the food. We're used to the kind of food you buy in stores."

In his comics, serialized in Libreville's daily newspaper L'Union, the urbanized African reader finds familiar characters: Tita Abessolo, an old peasant who comes to the city for the first time and is hoodwinked by city slickers; Ayo, the young village woman who comes to the city full of hope but becomes a rich man's mistress.

"We are in a city in mutation," the 32-year-old artist said. "A person who doesn't know how to live in the city, who has never seen a refrigerator, can be humorous." Amvane also draws on African superstitions. In one series, Mami Wata, a beautiful river mermaid, lures a scheming African and his unscrupulous European partner to their deaths by drowning.

"Africans believe in Many Wata," he said, pointing to his sketches of the voluptuous mermaid. "They believe there are spirits in the river."

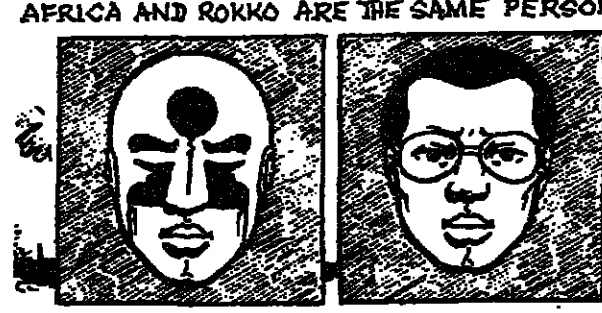
Separated by language and 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) of coastline, both artists say their independent attempts to create African comics have struck a chord among readers. Both report receiving hundreds of letters monthly.

"The man in the street likes to read African stories with pictures," Amvane said as he stood by a newsstand South Korean television he had bought with his comic-book earnings.

"Africans are suspicious of people who are not comfortable," Mr. Africa explained. "In Africa, most of our problems have come



Return of the Dead. Is it possible for a dead man buried years ago to come back to life? HE HAS A DOUBLE IDENTITY.... IN ORDINARY LIFE HE'S KNOWN AS ROKKO ZULLU, BUT NOBODY KNOWS THAT CAPTAIN AFRICA AND ROKKO ARE THE SAME PERSON.



from people who become leaders. "We are living in modern houses. He must be a Superman, not a Tarzan." Unlike Superman, who is a newspaper reporter in everyday life, Captain Africa is a successful businessman.

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PEOPLE

Step Forward for Jarre

The French composer Jean-Michel Jarre has won conditional approval to stage two concerts on Oct. 8 and 9 in London's Docklands area bordering the River Thames.

The Newham Borough Council has granted Jarre's new application after rejecting his original one for a show on Sept. 24. The council said having two smaller concerts overcame many of its concerns over public safety and traffic congestion. The approval was termed "conditional" because minor safety problems need to be resolved.

Leonard Bernstein was made an honorary citizen of Vienna during a ceremony that sent strains of themes from "West Side Story" through the 19th-century city hall.

"Music is the heart of this city and this heart beats for you, dear Lenno Bernstein," said the mayor, Helmut Zilk. The city gave Bernstein a conductor's stool that is said to have been used by musicians in Vienna from the time of Johannes Brahms.

Bernstein thanked a crowd that included U.S. Ambassador Henry Grunwald, Jewish community leaders and Austrian politicians "from the bottom of my heart."

Randy Newman has never been accused of having a sunny outlook on life, and his new album "Land of Dreams" is no bundle of joy. In the album's first single, "It's Money That Matters," a narrator asks people the meaning of life. They answer with the song's title. "We all should be smart enough to know that money doesn't make us happy," said Newman, 45.

Anthony Delon, 24, son of the French actor Alain Delon, appeared in court in Paris to answer charges of evading taxes. The French tax authority is demanding the payment of 800,000 francs (\$125,000) in arrears from the young Delon, who said he was living off cash payments from his parents. But prosecution lawyers told the court that in 1985 Alain Delon took his son to court for using his name and initials on a line of clothes. The son was ordered to pay the father 60,000 francs and forbidden to use the AD mark. The prosecution said Anthony first came to

the notice of tax investigators in 1985, when he owned his second Porsche and his third Kawasaki motorbike. A ruling is due Oct. 12.

Shirley Temple Black is upset over a commercial nonalcoholic "Shirley Temple Soft Drink." The child actress of the 1930s and a former U.S. ambassador to Ghana has filed suit against the Soda Pop Kids Co. and its owner, Bradley Weidman, a California entrepreneur. Although Temple never signed any contract, she has been served in suits for years. Black contends the firm went too far by naming a sparkling soda "Shirley T" without her endorsement.

The Duchess of York may have snapped at officials, but a girl in a wheelchair said the former Sarah Ferguson made her day. The Duke and Duchess of York are on a bi-centennial tour of Australia. Photographers covering the duchess's visit to the Australian Defense Academy in Canberra said she appeared short-tempered and abrupt, but Jane Hook, who waited outside the war memorial, said the duchess shook her hand.

David Broder of The Washington Post is to receive the National Press Club's Fourth Estate Award Oct. 29 in Washington. Established in 1973 to recognize outstanding careers in journalism, some of the previous winners have included Walter Cronkite, James Reston, Herb Block, Helen Thomas, Art Buchwald, David Brinkley and Theodore White.

Phil Collins has collected for the second year in a row Songwriter of the Year honors from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Collins received the award for being the writer whose songs had the greatest number of performances in 1987. Some of his songs cited were "Against All Odds," "In the Air Tonight" and "Invisible Touch." Linda Thompson and Betsy Cook were named the Country Songwriters of the Year for writing "Telling Me Lies," recorded by Dolly Parton, Linda Ronstadt and Emmylou Harris.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 14.

PERSONAL MESSAGES. ED GODWIN CALL ME OR KAT... SACRED HEART OF JESUS... ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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